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THE

Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

OCTOBER, 1910

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES AT BRUSSELS

VOL. 35. NO. 10

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., DRYDEN HOUSE
43, GERRARD STREET, SOHO, W.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$4.00

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 35 cts

Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, 10s per annum. Single numbers, 1s. 6d.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second class matter. R. R. Bowker, Publisher

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The Library Journal

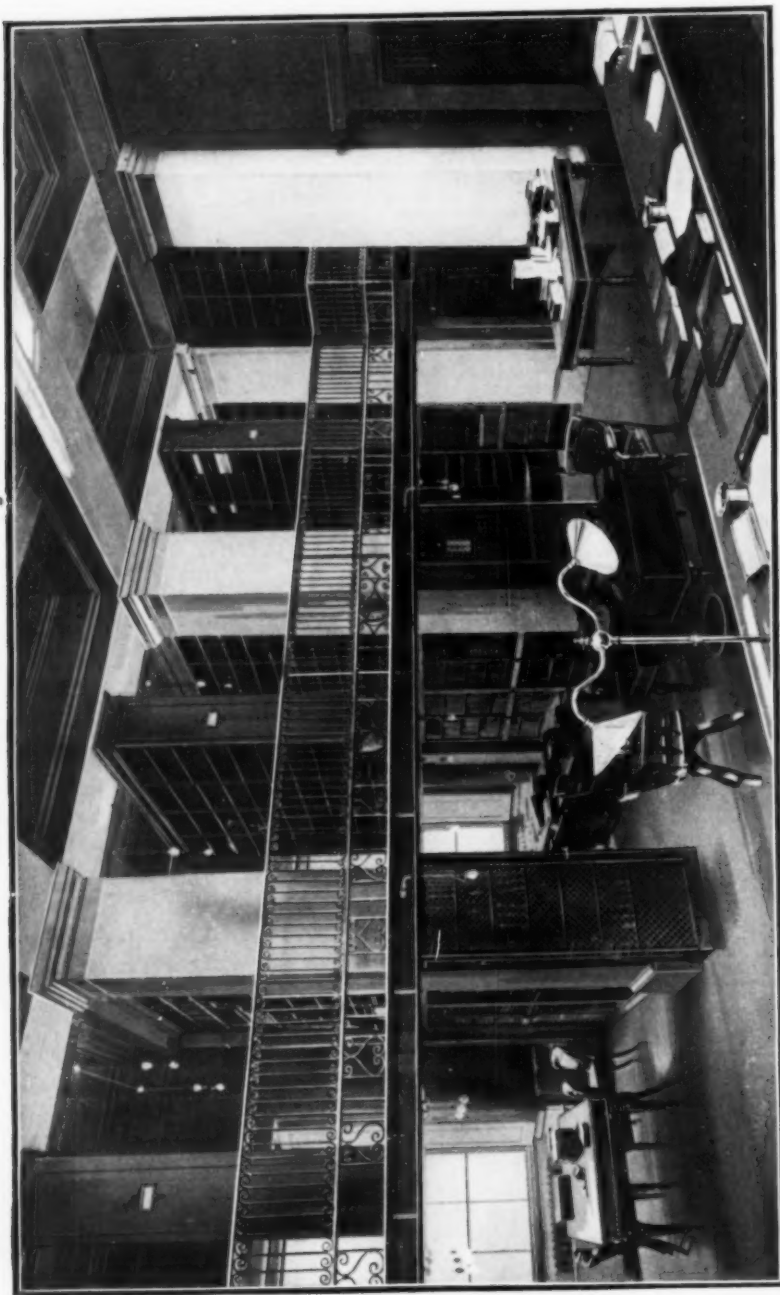
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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY, BRUSSELS, AUGUST 25-27, 1910
(Delegates arranged by countries according to Decimal classification)

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 35

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No. 10

THE International congresses at Brussels were both of large importance and value in a three-fold sense. They brought together on the common ground of a common profession and common aims, representatives from many countries, and thus, as did previous congresses, though in less measure, made a personal basis of acquaintance and friendship for a true internationalism. They showed that these representatives were united in devotion to an ideal common to all, both in bibliography and in library work, and thus made that ideal more possible for early realization. They formulated conclusions which, though in a measure truisms to the profession, especially in America, were of definite value in fixing a standard and enabling bibliographers and librarians in the more backward nations to bring the moral force of an international congress to bear in their home environment. The discussions which characterize national and local meetings were not practicable to any large extent in meetings of three days, carried on in three languages and with so extensive and varied a program, but the extraordinary unanimity of sentiment on the larger propositions made this less important.

THIS was shown especially in the meetings of the section on popular libraries. It was of small importance from within the library profession that a world congress should place itself on record as holding that there should be the least possible "red tape" or barrier between the reader and the book; but this meant much in countries of backward library development where, especially in libraries for research, a reader may be required to give advance notice that he desires a certain book which would then be at his service the next day or the day after. So also the principle, accepted as settled both in American and English cities, that all the popular libraries in a city should be organized as branches of a centralized system with well trained assistants at the service of the public in the several branches, meant something in Stockholm, where that friend of so many American libra-

rians, Miss Palmgren, now a member of the city council, is chairman of a committee charged with unifying the dozen or more small and ill-equipped libraries existing independently in different parts of that city. It was interesting to note, indeed, how largely American standards and practices are accepted on the Continent by the foremost library workers as presenting the ideals of library development.

It was gratifying that the first congress dealing so largely with systems of classification should make fitting acknowledgment to Mr. Dewey of his surpassing service in formulating originally the decimal system which the *Institut International de Bibliographie* at Brussels, at whose initiative the first congress was held, has done so much to develop. It was perhaps feared by some that there would be an endeavor on the part of the Institute to make the decimal classification a hard-and-fast rule, to which all other systems of classification should be expected to give way. Happily the spirit of the Institute and of the Congress was quite to the contrary. The decimal system was presented and upheld as giving a key, in the universal language of figures to all other classifications as a world language in bibliography through which other bibliographical languages or systems could be compared and utilized. But it was recognized both that there must be modifications, though preferably not alterations, in the decimal or any other system of classification, to meet the development of new knowledges or the specialization of old subjects, and that great libraries or special libraries would naturally if not necessarily follow their own schemes of classification. What was emphasized therefore was the desirability of collaterally translating other classifications into the figure-language of the decimal classification, and the necessity of indicating by some special mark the fact that subdivisions of the decimal system were applied in some other than the standard meaning. All of which was good common sense, acceptable to advocates of the decimal system and all other classifications.

QUITE as sensible were the discussions and conclusions as to international cataloging rules. The Anglo-American code, in French translation, was presented as at least a starting point for discussion and there was noteworthy unanimity in accepting these rules as a remarkable achievement, without grave defects, though not beyond criticism as to this or that feature of the rules. No suggestion was made of bringing to the front any rival code; on the other hand, no one claimed that this code would suit all countries and all purposes. It was therefore voted that it was desirable to adopt an international code, based in large measure on the Anglo-American code, but covering a minimum of points on which there could be general agreement, leaving to the various countries and languages, through national or regional associations, the provisions of national codes not contradictory to any of the international provisions, but rather developments nationally in the international spirit.

THE association of the two congresses at the same place and in the same week was a happy arrangement, for bibliography, particularly in its catalog relations, is an essential feature of library administration; and librarians are to this extent at least bibliographers and should be participants in bibliographical conferences. If there seem any danger of rivalry or conflict between the two congresses that fear should be disarmed by the spirit in which each acted, as with reference especially to international cataloging rules. This subject received most definite attention, naturally at the bibliographical congress, which voted its approval of an international code, in accord with the work of the Institute, but under the authority of an international commission, to be arranged for in cooperation with the librarians' congress. The plans and comments presented to the first congress gave excellent basis for further inquiry and development on the part of such a commission. The second congress voted its approval of national rules, to be determined by each national association consistently with an international code, and designated the Belgian Association as the intermediary between the national associations in this general development. If there be any divergence or lack

of coordination between these plans of operation, that should easily be remedied. The Anglo-American rules are evidence of cooperation between the English speaking countries. The French speaking, German speaking and other groups should follow this example, as the librarians' congress suggested. The Institute has presented an excellent plan for bringing out from these codes the essential points of an international code, and the Belgian Association, it would seem, can best do the work delegated to it by cooperating with the Institute in obtaining from the several national associations an international commission on cataloging rules, whose representative membership will give best credentials for the satisfactory outcome of the great and comprehensive work in view.

BOTH conferences were quite different in their method from American and English association meetings. The papers and reports were obtained and printed in advance and as far as possible presented to members before or on their arrival. It was then for the most part taken for granted that these had been considered by the members and such discussions as there were and the votes were based upon this assumption. Both Congresses were hard worked and as a matter of fact few were able to read the papers in advance. But the plan was the only practicable one and may well be considered for the A. L. A. conferences in view of the constantly increasing pressure in the making of the program. These two congresses were not organized with the perfection of preparation that marked the Publishers' Congress, the previous month at Amsterdam, which furnished the ideal of convention methods. This presented the reports and papers in print in their vernacular, and their conclusions were printed in French, German, English and Dutch, in a separate pamphlet so that discussions could be followed and votes recorded with clear knowledge. Official interpreters understanding and speaking French, English and German and the Dutch vernacular were provided in advance, who summarized important debates and gave in each language before a vote was taken the form of the proposed motion. At the close of each day the votes carried in each section were

printed for further consideration and for ratification by the general assembly. Thus whatever the language of the delegate he was kept intelligently informed of the progress of the meeting, — a precaution which was not taken at the Brussels congresses. It is of course the fault of the American and English peoples that they neglect foreign tongues except as a literary language, and thus are at serious disadvantage in international conferences where French is usually the official tongue and German enters into the discussion. But it is nevertheless wise at all international gatherings to recognize the fact that their membership is international and of various ears and tongues, and should such be held in America, this consideration should have paramount emphasis.

THE cordiality and hospitality of the Belgian hosts were beyond praise and were thoroughly appreciated, not least by the Americans who were fortunate enough to be their guests. The American delegation to Brussels was large beyond expectation, including more than forty library people, although most of these did not appear until the second congress and it must be admitted were not very persistent in their attendance at the successive sessions after the opening meeting. But the experience of travel and the touch with library people of other nations were both of value to the libraries which sent them and to the library representatives themselves. The travel plans were excellent and were admirably worked out under the arrangements of the Bureau of University Travel and its altogether admirable and acceptable representative, Professor C. N. Cole of Oberlin College, who won golden opinions from the entire party and made friends of all. To cover the period of the Brussels meetings with a preliminary tour and the post-conference trip to Oberammergau, within forty-five days, including the ocean trips, involved rather hard travelling, but the pleasant company were ever ready for these happy hardships and no mishap or ailment interrupted the journey of the party or of any member — save the deluge during their few days in Oberammergau and in Switzerland. It is to be hoped that at the next international conference, this happy experience may induce a larger attendance

of Americans and that at some future world-congress the abundant hospitality which the American representatives received may be reciprocated on American soil.

THE official announcement, just issued, that the 1911 conference of the American Library Association will be held in Southern California, will be matter of sincere satisfaction to all who realize the importance to the national association of keeping in personal relation with library workers throughout the country. The only meeting of the A. L. A. ever held in California was in 1891 — twenty years previous to the 1911 conference; and though the Oregon meeting of 1905 brought a delegation of about two-score California librarians, it was too distant to permit attendance from the many small libraries of the state. The coming Southern California conference will thus bridge a twenty-year interval, and will reach a new generation of librarians whose field has grown as the public library itself has grown in equipment, purpose and recognition. It is fitting that, as the 1891 conference was in San Francisco, the 1911 conference should be held adjacent to Los Angeles, for it is in Southern California especially that small public libraries have multiplied within the last ten years, and Los Angeles is the center of population and activity for the Southern region. It is a significant fact that in the American Library Association California has a total membership of 51, though the state contains 120 public libraries alone (not including the many university, school and special libraries), and the California Library Association has a membership of over 300. At the annual meeting of the State Association last spring there was an attendance of 200; at the A. L. A. conferences of the past three years not a dozen delegates have been registered from California. It is not too much to expect that about 250 California library workers will participate in the A. L. A. conference next year, and that the interest aroused, the sense of fellowship, the professional stimulus, the clearer recognition of the support that the community owes to the library, which must result, will not only advance library interests throughout the state, but will bring to the national library association itself increase of membership and val-

uable cooperation for many succeeding conferences. Apart from the professional value that a meeting in Southern California should mean to the library efficiency of the state, as well as to general library interests, the pleasure and attractions of the meeting should result in a large national representation, and will offer a great opportunity for the delight of travel through the most beautiful region of the Pacific coast, with unusual advantages, in travel arrangements and opportunities for sight-seeing.

Judicious selection of place must always be one of the determining factors in the success of a conference. At Lake George considerable interest was manifest as to the choice of a meeting place for the New York State Association next year. There has been a prevailing sentiment for some time that it is unjust to other parts of the state to focus library interest year after year on the same point. It has been felt by some that the western and central portions of New York have been more or less neglected and it is possible that the next few years may see the annual conventions held in these localities. The three meetings held at Lake George have, however, been wholly satisfactory, and have brought definite and encouraging results; but a plea for new territory is reasonable. A double value of the national meetings has been in bringing library people from other sections into touch with the local work, and thus inspiring local development, and in opening the eyes of these travellers to the varied conditions and remarkable development of the different parts of the country; and the argument for peripatetic meeting is hardly less important in the local than in the national field.

THE recent meeting at Lake George was a highly profitable as well as a pleasant one. Though the representation was somewhat smaller than last year this was probably due to the fact that the meeting came several days earlier in the month than usual, bordering in time so closely upon vacation season that librarians found it difficult to be absent from their libraries. It was agreeable to count among those present two from Ohio, one from Omaha, one from Texas, and one from California as an evidence of western interest in

eastern state meetings. An international touch was given to the meeting in the presence of Mr. Holmberg, of Finland, who has come to this country to study library conditions with the view to establishing travelling libraries in Finland, and from whom it is hoped to print a contribution in these columns, describing the opportunities for library development in Finland. The president's address by Mr. Johnston, in which is made a plea for a broader scope in librarianship, is printed elsewhere in this issue.

THE letter from the New York Public Library to the city Board of Estimate and Apportionment, covering the library's budget for 1911, is printed in the *City Record*, of New York City, for Sept. 20, and as a comprehensive study and statement for a library budget it should be of general interest to librarians. Tabulated information is given that should be useful to libraries in making up their requests for budget appropriations. In the first table is stated an estimate of the entire amount required from the city of New York for the maintenance of the library branches during the year 1911; the second table shows the increases required over the estimate of the previous year, with a summary of reasons for these increases; these reasons are presented in detail, covering even postage requirements. In toto, the statement presents a very comprehensive *précis* of what the library has already accomplished; of what is to be accomplished, and of the financial scheme involved. In the annual New York City budget exhibit recently opened to the public, interesting contributions have been made by the libraries of New York, Brooklyn and Queens. As a means of bringing directly before the public the work of the library, the cost of its maintenance, and the results and value of its service, such exhibits are of the utmost importance. Maps of the city indicating the localities of all library branches, a small collection of open shelf books on public questions, statistics of book circulation and library maintenance, interesting photographs of buildings and typical groups of children and adult readers, showing the actual use of the libraries, are among the telling features of this noteworthy exhibition, which, it is hoped, may inspire similar library exhibits in other localities.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGING RULES*

INQUIRY FOR THE PREPARATION OF A
SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL CATA-
LOG RULES

THE Anglo-American code presents a body of simple and clear rules sufficiently detailed to constitute a guide in the preparation of entries relating to works of all times and countries. They constitute not merely a compilation of rules in use in England and the United States. They constitute in fact a true international coördination, and that from many points of view. First of all, the great purposes which they serve in cataloging are of international character; the rules of the British Museum, *par excellence*, have this character. Then the rules previously in use, of which these definitions are only the codification, were themselves inspired from rules in use in France, Germany, Austria and Italy. Finally the compilers of the code had in view, throughout, the international character which these rules might some day acquire, and they frequently cite references to continental rules, especially to the private cataloging rules of Linderfelt (Eclectic card catalog rules), who compiled a great number of those of all countries.

Besides these extrinsic reasons for adopting the Anglo-American rules, as the basis of an international code, as well as completing and amending it, there are other intrinsic reasons. The reading of the rules shows that little need be done to render their universal application possible. In fact most of them are so formulated that their scope is international.

Finally it should be added that two printed

bibliographical works of primary importance conform in large measure to these rules: the catalog in volume form of the British Museum and the card catalog of the Library of Congress. In the *Répertoire Bibliographique Universel* from the beginning effort was made to work along similar lines.

The following observations consider the modifications of and additions to the Anglo-American rules which at first sight seem desirable:

Universal rules are necessary if it is desirable to establish international coöperation. Besides, there are those who think that, each country publishing its own bibliography, it is possible to constitute an international bibliography by simple addition to and fusion of national bibliographies. The system of cards permits the attainment of this end (cards directly printed, or cards made by cutting up and pasting of bibliographies and catalogs published in volume form).

There are two primary conditions:

A, that rules should be followed permitting this fusion;

B, that the repertories thus established should be usable equally by people of all countries, that is to say of all languages.

In order to meet these requirements, it is desirable to make decisions concerning the following points, as to which some solutions are given here in the way of simple suggestions:

1. *Original form of names.*—It is necessary to define the form of names which are characteristic exclusively of one language. Therefore the Anglo-American rules, where it is a question solely of English forms, should be modified. (Rules 26, 32, 35, 37, 46, 47, 93, etc.)

As a principle, the form of the name must be that of the original country, but reference can be made to all national forms of these names. In truth, these forms are very characteristic and desirable only of well-known names. The cases are therefore relatively limited. It is proposed to make up a list including: (a) The names of classic, oriental and biblical authors (R. 47); (b) names of countries; (c) names of sovereigns (R. 46); (d) titles of princes of the blood (R. 32). The

* This inquiry, following a preliminary report presented to the preparatory conference of 1908 (Bulletin of the *Institut International de Bibliographie*, 1908, p. 317-331) was prepared in advance for the International Bibliographical Congress, Brussels, Aug. 25-27, 1910, as a preface to an abridged and annotated translation into French of the Anglo-American rules, proposed as the basis for an international cataloging code. The observations of Mr. Currier, of Harvard University Library, and the notes upon his observations from M. Sustrac, of the Ste. Genevieve Library, Paris, submitted to the Congress, present American and continental comments on the preparation of a general code, which with the inquiry give an excellent introduction to this important subject.—*Editor LIBRARY JOURNAL.*

general principle of references is indicated by Rule 171.

2. *Strictly alphabetical order of classification.*—The alphabetical order, pure and simple, is the most desirable, because it avoids the necessity of knowing languages. The Anglo-American rules apply this principle to anonyms and pseudonyms (R. 72) by making exception in the alphabetical order only for articles and prepositions. It would be desirable to prepare an international list of articles and prepositions of all languages. It would also be desirable to generalize the rules of alphabetical classification after the first word and to make no exception for family names with prefixes (R. 26).

3. *Latin forms.*—The Latin language must be considered as international. Therefore it is desirable to bring back to this language the greatest possible number of forms. This is already done by the Anglo-American rules (Greek names, names of saints, etc.), but it is necessary to generalize Latin forms. Thus, for example, under R. 156, s.d. (*sine dato*) should be used instead of n. d. (*no date*).

4. *Geographical names.*—Geographical names are, as a rule, international. It is therefore advantageous to choose geographical names as words of classification as often as possible and in their national form.

5. *Administrative offices or institutions.*—Not only must the classification be rendered as mechanical as possible, but the preparation of entries must be facilitated in every way. This is why it is necessary to avoid all complications in the designation of administrative offices and institutions. It is preferable not to give all the hierarchical degrees of higher administrative offices to which such are subordinated and to classify directly each institution under its special name rather than to establish a classification by subordinated words (R. 58). It is always permissible to refer to the great administrative annuals when there is need to know the entire organization of a country. It might even be practicable to arrange tables of such organizations in addition to the rules, at least for the chief countries, but a bibliography or a catalog as such must not serve to make known such an organization. In favor of a mechanical classification, this consideration can also be invoked, that the existence of a classified

repertory makes the concentration of entries in the alphabetical repertories less necessary, under certain words facilitating subject research. This is afforded by classified repertories.

6. *International words.*—In order to classify or sub-classify certain entries under words as constitutions, laws, universities, libraries, a list of arbitrary international words could be made (or perhaps the Decimal classification may be utilized). The roots of many words are international, but their endings national. Examples:

Université	Observatoire
Universität	Observatorie
Universitet	Observatoren

The roots *Universit* and *Observato* could be adopted, followed by a conventional sign. (For example: x *Observato* x.) Under these heads all the entries with words of the same root might be gathered, whatever their endings. (See particularly Rules 93 and 94.)

These code words, in alphabetical order, should not be without analogy with those used by the international telegraphic code. They should be of actual notations or conventional signs. They can be made to conform to various needs: Thus, the words Bible, Koran, etc. (R. 119), words such as Constitution, Laws, etc. (R. 68), words employed in compilations (R. 158).

7. *Adjectives.*—A general rule must be laid down as to adjectives. Is it or is it not necessary to treat them as articles and eliminate them from the classification? (R. 78.) They would then become arbitrary. The adjective has its *raison d'être*. The tendency should therefore be to preserve it as it is preserved in the Anglo-American rules. (Example: royal, imperial, etc.)

8. *International publications and institutions* (R. 101).—Publications often have many titles in different languages, and sometimes the names of international institutions are arbitrarily translated in many languages. (Example: *congrès*, *bureaux*, etc.) Either it is necessary to give to these publications many equivalents in the different languages, or to decide which is the principal language of the place or location of the international association or the official language of the statutes, or the language employed in each publication.

9. *Names of sovereigns.*—The names of sovereigns must be given in their idiomatic form with references to the other forms.

10. *Bibliographical signs.*—It is desirable to give a unity of meaning and a complete generalization to bibliographical signs. As for example the signs *, death, [] addition of the bibliographer (modifications necessary to Rules 160 and 175).

To solve the difficulties of internationalization a general principle must be found, perhaps one which has served as the basis of internationalization in other fields. That of the distinction between the general (*réel*) laws and the specific (*personnel*) laws has been applied many times, not only in international law, but also in other matters, in sports for example.

Applied to cataloging rules this principle might be expressed in these terms: (a) There are rules peculiar to each language: English rules (Anglo-American), French rules, German rules (Germanic-Austro-Swiss), Italian rules, Spanish rules. (b) The language of a work should determine to what rules it should conform. (c) The international rules should determine the minimum of identical points in all the national rules, or in a great number of them. (d) The compilers of the national rules should make every effort to conform to the international rules. (e) For diverging points the international code should establish rules of concordance and equivalence to find means of utilizing the entries made according to different national rules, in order to make repertories which can be used by persons speaking a certain language.

Thus there would be a number of systems of rules on a linguistic basis, and the works, and by consequence their catalog entries, would conform to one of these systems (*statut personnel*). As to the repertories and catalogs, they would be arranged according to the rules of the language in use in the place where they are established (*statut réel*). A code of international rules should certainly be established with a triple object: to determine the minimum of obligatory rules to be accepted for all the national rules, to furnish, as a guide, optional rules for all other cases, in such a way as to render possible the exclusive application of the international code, when it is not considered

necessary to use a national code; finally, to contain indications of the means of bringing about concordance and equivalence (notably by references) which are necessary in order that the entries of diverse provinces may be used in the national catalogs.

Such are the principal points which must be considered in order to establish international rules.

OBSERVATIONS BY T. FRANKLIN CURRIER,
Harvard University Library

As requested, I take pleasure in presenting a few observations on the advantages of an international code of cataloging rules. I have studied with interest the pamphlet entitled "*Règles catalographiques internationales*" and its most interesting introduction. It is gratifying to those who have spent patient hours in preparing material for the Anglo-American code and in discussing the principles involved to feel that their labors have helped even to a small degree to harmonize the work of bibliographers in various lands. But those who took active share in compiling the code referred to realize more keenly than any other persons how far it falls short of perfection. Indeed, a perfect code will be known only in the happy millennium, for the continual advances in the field of learning and the changes in the scope and aims of human activities continually render obsolete the methods of any one generation. These considerations must not, however, discourage us. Our labor will be well spent in formulating a really satisfactory code of bibliographical practice even if it lasts but for a generation; and such work done with intelligence and on a scholarly and scientific basis cannot help but serve as a foundation on which the next generation will raise a more commodious structure.

Thanks to the energy and foresight of several institutions in different lands, the method has now become firmly established of crystallizing individual items of bibliographical information by printing them item by item on separate cards, these cards to be combined into vast consolidated repertories or to be selected and arranged for various specific purposes. The rapid growth of this practice makes a greater uniformity in method absolutely imperative among students everywhere. The attainment of such uniformity would be hastened, if not actually accomplished, by a

truly authoritative and international code of practice. A consideration of the practical uses to which the printed cards containing the information referred to are being put helps clarify our ideas as to the degree of uniformity desirable in their preparation. At least two uses are now being made of the cards: 1. To form consolidated repertories of bibliographical information gathered from all possible sources, and 2. To serve in the card catalogs of institutions and libraries to represent titles actually in their possession, thus saving endless duplication of the technical processes of cataloging on the part of the several institutions in question. The cards used for the latter purpose are, especially in America, placed at the disposal of the public, a public ignorant of or intolerant of the refinements of bibliographic method, so that it would be perplexed or critical at the introduction of forms not current in its native language and introduced by the bibliographer simply because useful from an international standpoint. For this use, then, cards prepared abroad would have to undergo some alteration, especially as regards headings and entry-words, to make them conform to national or even purely local customs. Thus the institution which I have the privilege of serving has under consideration at present the advisability of reprinting its card catalogs (at least 500,000 titles). If these plans mature the work would necessarily be planned along lines having in view our own clientèle rather than international needs. With an international code in hand, nevertheless, many doubtful cases could easily be made to conform to the wider usage.

It is in the compilation of consolidated repertories of cards that the proposed international code would be of greatest use, by reducing the burdensome cost of caring for the ever-increasing bulk of accessions of cards and by making it simpler for searchers to find more surely and speedily the material sought for. These repertories are consulted either by trained assistants or by students with some experience in bibliographic methods, so that the introduction of an unfamiliar international practice would work no injury. Thus a card with the heading *Jacobus, Sanctus*, or *München (Deutsches Reich)* would not surprise a scholar, but, if introduced in our or-

dinary catalogs, would be a stumbling block to an uninitiated English-speaking public.

The conditions thus outlined under which cards are now being used for bibliographical purposes indicate clearly an advantage to be derived from some concerted movement towards international agreement in bibliographic practice, and show, too, the desirability of the scheme proposed in the pamphlet issued by the Congrès International, that these rules should consist of a minimum of points of agreement, supplemented by a series of national rules, so harmonized as to facilitate the use by the public of one country of titles prepared in another. While the recent "Anglo-American code" might serve as a basis for the work, the "minimum of points of agreement" should be in reality the points of agreement of the rules now being actually used in the current bibliographical undertakings of magnitude, as those of the Institut International de Bibliographie, the Library of Congress (Anglo-American rules), the Prussian "Gesamtkatalog," the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, etc.

Regarding the "ten points" brought forward for consideration:

1. Form of proper names. Modern names belonging to one of the western European races should be given in their native form. By making use of such international systems of transliteration as have been adopted by scholars much could be done to harmonize the proper names of non-European countries.

2. Alphabetic arrangement. A strictly alphabetic arrangement is eminently desirable in filing anonymous titles. Prepositions should be regarded in determining this arrangement, but the articles should be disregarded. In the arrangement of societies it is probably best to approach to a general rule of arrangement under the first word not an article. In the arrangement of family names each nation should prepare a satisfactory rule for its own names, the nationality of the author thus determining the rule to be followed.

3. Latin forms. Ancient Greek and Latin authors should be given in the classical Latin form, and the same would be true of Biblical authors when filed in the general repertories of cards. Latin names for Biblical authors would not in general be satisfactory in local or national catalogs.

The use of Latin for bibliographic terms is unobjectionable. Query: Should not the international code confine itself to questions of heading only?

4. Geographical names used as entry words should be given in their native form on cards prepared for international purposes. When filed in local and national catalogs translated forms would often have to be substituted. The entry of an anonymous book about a country should be under the first word of the title not an article, leaving to an added entry (subject entry) to bring the title under the geographic name involved.

5. Subdivisions under subheads should be avoided if possible, as provided by rule 59 of the Anglo-American code.

6. The invention of new technical terms should be avoided, though the actual examples cited on page 5 of the "Règles Catalographiques Internationales" are not objectionable.

7. Adjectives should be retained as entry words in arranging headings beginning with these words.

8. The names of international institutions should be given in their official language, or, lacking a stated official language, in the language of the place where the principal headquarters are located.

10. Uniformity in bibliographical signs is highly desirable.

NOTES BY M. SUSTRAC,

Librarian of the St. Genevieve Library, Paris

If bibliographical or cataloging rules are to change with the changing interests of humanity, there should be organization which should follow, adapt, retard or accelerate these changes according to the needs of the workers. Consequently we must at the same time: (1) try to obtain an international bibliographical code (with proper national variations), which would be like a photograph of the rules followed at a given date; (2) Note the points to be studied and the solutions to be attempted, and even regulate the changes. We need the fixed basis of a code determined upon at a certain date, in order to find our bearings, but we must also prepare a framework into which new subjects and necessary studies may be properly introduced. All good ideas, all progress

should be received, without being therefore at once incorporated into the general rules.

Remarks on the ten points in consideration:

1. *Form of proper names.*—Same remarks as M. Currier.

2. *Alphabetical order.*—We must, indeed, follow strict alphabetical order in anonyms, article excluded, but that is not the only difficulty, and some exceptions are to be considered.

(a) When the same word is found in a catalog under different national forms, should they be brought together under one form, or on the contrary left separated? For example:

Société, Sociedad, Societas—should they form three groups, or be united?

I think these various forms should be left separate in the catalog as in the bibliography, at the risk of making in the catalog the exceptions which national usage requires.

(b) Should the different societies be arranged following the alphabetical order of the second word, whatever it may be, or only the second significant word?

First system

Société centrale d'agriculture de Meurthe-et-Moselle

Société chimique de Paris

Société d'acclimation de France

Société de géographie de Paris

Second system

Société d'acclimation

Société d'agriculture

Société chimique

Société de géographie

The first system seems to me more convenient for reference than the second. At the same time certain words should not be considered—those which do not in reality form part of the titles, like the adjectives "central," "monthly" in titles like *Bulletin* (central) of bibliography, *Bulletin* (monthly) of direct taxes. The key to these difficulties is in usage, and an alphabetical handbook should be drawn up for all doubtful cases, indicating what is the right and usual form to adopt as heading. Let us note in passing this very important point, that the heading should be reproduced sep-

arately whenever it differs from the elements furnished by the title.

Regarding the last part of M. Currier's suggestions, namely that the nationality of the author of a work should decide the form to be adopted, I agree with him as far as the repertories are concerned. For the catalogs the usual form in the principal language of the public which they are to serve, and only the international form in default of a usual national form, should be adopted.

Thus Tasso should be cataloged as *Tasso* in the international repertories and in the catalogs of the Italian language; as *Tasse* in the French catalogs;

3. *Latin forms.* I agree with Mr. Currier, except that I incline in the case of Greek authors to adopt the Greek form (Herodotos, not Herodotus); they are less usual, it is true, than the Latin forms, but they differ so little as to cause no trouble, and comply better with the international principle of adopting the original form of proper names. The same suggestion with regard to Hebraic names, subject to the opinion of the Hebraists.

The use of Latin for bibliographical terms seems to me very inconvenient. We should adopt for these terms the prevailing usage in the language which we are using. We should moreover determine the precise meaning of these terms in each language and make a single translation of it in the auxiliary international language.

With regard to the question as to whether an international code should confine itself to the question of headings, I am of the opinion that it should not. The size of the cards, for example, is of equal importance for the use of the printed cards and for the construction of the international repertories. The rules should then cover in principle everything which concerns the preparation of the three catalogs: alphabetical by author, alphabetical by subject, and systematic.

4. *Geographical names.* The same solution as proper names.

5. *Subdivisions.* Are often necessary, but should be arranged alphabetically.

6. The invention of new terms should not be avoided, except when the existing

terminology contains the exact term necessary. The word "*indexer*" (to index) is hardly French, but it designates the operation of assigning a place in a catalog to an article, an operation which is related to cataloging only as a part to the whole.

7. to 10. The same comment, noting that usage may call for exceptions.

To recapitulate, for each person, real or imaginary, for each anonymous work, there should be adopted as the international form, that which is in use in the original country. In a given country, we should on the contrary always use the translated form, whenever in that country it is the most usual and when it is for a catalog for local use.

An international code should serve as common ground between the national codes (as the decimal classification serves as a common ground between the different classifications, as Esperanto serves as common ground among divers languages). It should therefore contain:

(a) Principles which may guide catalogers of all countries, principles which should permit different practical solutions. (For example, in theory a work on Milan would be cataloged under Milan in a French catalog and as Mailand in a German catalog.) The advantage of the principle is that it permits the adoption of a single solution for all similar cases, without uncertainty.

(b) Since the fixed international rules indicate a trend toward national solutions their mere comparison will start a movement toward unity.

(c) A schedule of the unsolved problems. (Example: in the classification of works by the same author an alphabetical arrangement of titles should be adopted. But what is the title of a work such as the "*Ver-rines*" of Cicero, translated in all languages and having in each several forms? To scientifically solve this little problem it will be necessary to disregard all forms and find the source.)

An enumeration of concrete difficulties could be included in this code if not too voluminous; in this case it would be necessary to make a separate work which could be called "A dictionary of usual forms to be adopted in catalogs."

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES*

BY PAUL BROCKETT, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

THERE is no more important subject to be discussed at the *Congrès International des Archivistes et des Bibliothécaires* than that of the International exchanges, as the value of that service to libraries cannot be overestimated. The time has come when the scientific and learned institutions, the public, the research workers, and the students of literature demand the scientific and literary publications of the world.

Considering the question "*Dans quel sens a-t-il lieu de réorganiser et d'étendre le service des échanges internationaux*" from an American point of view, it does not appear that reorganization is what is needed, for a system of international exchanges working with the hearty coöperation of all nations has not yet ever been developed on the lines of the existing conventions.

The present international exchange service is operating under two conventions made between certain powers, and the work is based upon them. One of these, signed at Brussels in 1885 and officially proclaimed in 1889, made provision for the exchange of official documents and scientific and literary publications. The other, which was concluded and proclaimed at the same time, provided for the immediate exchange of the official journal, as well as of the parliamentary annals and documents of the contracting parties. The conventions were broadly worded and allowed for the adherence of other states than those that became signatories at the time. The signers were the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal and the Algarves, Servia, Spain, and the Swiss confederation. Later the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay signified their adherence, while Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, France, Liberia, the Netherlands, New South Wales, Peru, Queensland and Russia have established international exchange bureaus without, however, giving their formal adherence to the conventions. From this it will be seen that

there are eleven states that have adhered to the conventions, and an equal number that have established bureaus without adherence, while Great Britain, Germany and the other countries contribute no funds toward the organization of this movement.

It is therefore obvious that under the existing conditions it is not reorganization, but organization that is needed, and this may readily be accomplished under the conventions now in force, as they form a firm foundation for a great international institution. The provisions in these conventions, made twenty years ago, may need revision in order to conform to recent international advancement, and it is possible that the powers that have already agreed to the conventions and lent their support might be willing to reopen them, provided that the powers that have not come in are willing to join in the organization of an international exchange service.

The international exchanges as now carried on are of two classes: scientific and literary publications, and official government publications. The first named of these is of the utmost importance to the cause of education, both scholastic and technical, which the present service has materially advanced by enabling individuals and institutions of learning to disseminate knowledge without restriction and practically without cost to themselves. The scientific institutions are appreciating more and more the fact that their endowments are entirely inadequate to provide for the many calls made upon them, and if in addition to printing their own publications they should have to purchase those of foreign institutions and pay the cost of transportation, it would mean that some part of their work would be abandoned. It is therefore to a system of international exchanges that they must look for relief in this matter.

The government exchanges are necessary in order that governments may ascertain what is being accomplished along similar lines in other countries, and as such publications are issued at the expense of the governments,

* Presented at the International Library Congress, Libraries Section, Brussels, Aug. 28-31, 1910.

they should also be distributed at their expense.

The International Exchange Service of the United States is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, and was originally inaugurated for the purpose of transmitting publications presented by institutions and individuals in the United States to correspondents abroad, in exchange for like contributions from such recipients, as one of the most efficient means for the "diffusion of knowledge among men," and the entire expense, including that for the exchange of documents published by the Government from 1850 to 1881, was paid from the private funds of the Institution.

Through the action of Congress, upon recommendation of the Department of State, the Smithsonian Institution is recognized by the United States Government as the American agency for the international exchange of governmental, scientific and literary publications. By the congressional resolutions passed in 1867 and 1901 a certain number of United States Government publications are set aside for exchange with those of foreign countries, to be sent regularly to designated depositories. In accordance with those resolutions there are now forwarded abroad 55 full sets of United States official publications and 33 partial sets; the official journal of the proceedings of Congress, "The Congressional Record," is transmitted by mail daily to each of the parliaments that is willing to reciprocate.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the number of packages forwarded through the International Exchanges of the United States amounted to 228,875. These packages were sent direct from this country to the one for which they were intended, and from long experience this has been found to be the quickest and most satisfactory method. During the last year nearly two thousand boxes were shipped in this way without the loss of a single consignment. Shipments are made regularly at least once a month, should the sending be but one package, and to the larger countries every week.

A card index is kept of all correspondents, and upon these cards are recorded the packages sent and received by each institution and individual. There are now in the United

States 3900 institutions and 8000 individuals recorded in this index, while the foreign institutions number 16,500 and individuals 34,232. A list of the foreign societies and institutions is published from time to time under the title of "International exchange list," the latest issue being that of 1904.

The public documents received from abroad in exchange are placed in the Library of Congress. The publications received from the scientific and learned societies and institutions of the world form an important part of the library of the Smithsonian Institution, and while these remain the property of the Institution they are in great part deposited in the Library of Congress.

The needs of the international exchanges under present conditions may be summarized as follows: The adherence of all the civilized nations of the world to the present conventions. The members of the Congress of Archivists and Librarians can do much to further the movement by lending their efforts to arouse the interest of the scientific and literary institutions and societies and governmental authorities in their respective countries, to the end that official action may be taken. The scientific institutions and societies of each country should examine the workings of the International Exchange system, and solicit exchange of publications from like societies abroad, using the service as a medium of transmission.

Governments should provide a sufficient number of sets of their official publications for exchange purposes in order that each country may have a full set if desired, and in addition there should be copies of the official journals of the parliaments, or similar bodies, for the inter-parliamentary exchanges.

Bureaus already established, as well as those to be established, should be granted an appropriation that will allow the carrying out in full of the stipulations of the conventions. A well-paid and energetic staff with a well-equipped office would insure expeditious work and prompt delivery. The present facilities for rapid transportation would be greatly increased by each international exchange office having the franking privilege, such as is allowed in the United States, and the granting of special concessions by the postal authorities, through the International Postal Union,

which could possibly be arranged should every nation become a party to the present conventions.

The International Exchanges should be extended to every quarter of the globe, and

efforts should be made to bring the powers to realize the necessity of perfecting an institution already established which has for its object the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

THE LIBRARIAN AS AN EDUCATOR *

By W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian Columbia University*

THERE is a considerable body of literature relating to the ideal librarian, his character and deportment. Much of it has come into existence, perhaps, on the supposition that a new profession like a new country does not attract the highest types of men and women. All of it has undoubtedly been good for its authors. Most of what is said regarding the personal qualifications of the librarian, however, would be as edifying and instructive to members of other professions as it is to librarians. It cannot, therefore, be regarded—moral as it is—as a serious contribution to professional literature. There is less need of information about the personal qualifications which the librarian should possess in common with members of other professions than there is need of information about his official duties.

Again, when we examine the literature which relates to the duties of the librarian and the functions of the library it seems to be concerned less with institutional policies than with mechanical processes. The work of organization is conceived to end with the establishment of the library. Now, from any point of view but a personal one the establishment of a library is only the first step in its organization. Even a machine requires remodelling; much more an institution. The changes in the community, the changes in other institutions and the changes in an institution itself make reorganization necessary. Organization must be followed by reorganization, and reorganization must be followed by reorganization.

These questions of policy, moreover, are questions which the librarian must answer. They may be debated by the public, they may be considered by the representatives of the public, the trustees of the library, but they

must be studied by the librarian, and they must be answered by him. In the long run all library questions must be answered by the library staff, and many of these, especially those relating to administrative methods, may be answered by assistants, but fundamental questions of policy can be answered by the librarian alone.

Among all questions of policy none is more important or more interesting than that of coöperation, and none—I may add—seems to me to be less understood. Some of you remember Mr. Caudle's famous definition of the dramatic unities as "a sort of a general enenness." Our definitions of coöperation appear to me to be about as inadequate and our efforts at coöperation about as unsatisfactory. I speak of this in this place because an association must in the nature of things stand first and foremost for coöperation, and a library association, like this for coöperation between libraries and other institutions. I wish to discuss this evening one phase of the latter subject, the librarian as an educator or the relation between the library and other educational institutions.

THE EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION AND LIBRARIES

The revolution which is taking place in our educational ideals must affect incalculably the office of the teacher and of the librarian, the functions of the school and the library, and the relations between school and library. We have often discussed the work of the librarian as an assistant to the teacher, but we have not discussed the work of the teacher as an assistant to the librarian. We have considered the service of the library as an adjunct to the school, but not the service of the school as an adjunct to the library. In the study of school questions we have been merely schoolmen, and in the study of library questions we have been merely librarians. In

* Read before the New York State Library Association, Lake George, Sept. 19, 1910.

both school work and library work it seems to me that without neglecting the questions which are peculiar to the school or the library, we must give more consideration to the educational issues involved.

I do not want the librarian to take himself too seriously. I do not even urge that he recognize his office as an educator, but I do urge that he study the principles of education. My principal reasons for doing so are these: first, it will help the librarian to understand better the work of the teacher; second, it will enable him to undertake work now done improperly by the school; third, it will prepare him to undertake other educational work still unprovided for by any other institution, especially work relating to the promotion of adult instruction.

I need not emphasize the fact that the librarian should understand the work of the teacher, and that the library should make more effective the work of the school in the education of children. This question, usually described as the question of the relation between the library and the school, has been often discussed; it is, moreover, although the most practical, the least important of the questions which I wish to present to you tonight. What the library can do for school children is considerable, but the extent and importance of what it can do for others than school children is incalculable. The school children of New York, for example, number about 600,000, while the entire population of the city is nearly 5,000,000. In other words, it is necessary that the library should provide instruction for eight times as many as the school.

The other questions presented, however, require further consideration. Let me state them again and in somewhat different form: (1) what educational functions may be transferred from the school to the library? and (2) how may the library help to carry on the work of instruction into years of maturity?

There is a general feeling that the schools have done many things which they ought not to have done and left undone many things which they ought to have done. Without being pessimistic, I think we may agree that there is a reason for this feeling: one might feel the same way about any institution in which one was much interested. None of

them are perfectly organized or administered. There would be more ground for pessimism, indeed, if there was general satisfaction with the schools. The possibility of improving them would be but small. There would be more ground for pessimism, again, if the criticism of the schools was not in reality a demand for larger as well as better educational opportunities. In fine the whole criticism of the schools is essentially a demand first of all for larger and better educational opportunities, and only secondarily a demand for more schools and better.

The slogan of this education movement—and this is of greatest significance to librarians—is *individual instruction*. It seeks to provide not merely for the average child, for classes of children, for Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, etc., but also for the exceptional child, whether precocious or backward—and most children seem to be one or the other. It seeks to provide for individual members of classes and for individuals who belong to no recognized class. It makes the individual and not the class the unit of instruction.

The leaders in this movement aim primarily at the reform of the schools. Their teaching must, however, affect not only the schools, but other educational institutions, and none perhaps more than libraries, for the reading room or study room in the library is in the nature of things a place for individual instruction, just as the class-room in the school is a place for class instruction. The demand for individual instruction is therefore one which can be met and should be met by the schools only to a limited extent. The place for it is in such educational institutions as the library, the museum, the shop, the garden, the playground, etc. Individuals require not so much an opportunity to be taught as an opportunity to learn.

SCHOOL STUDIES AND LIBRARIES

This revolution in our educational ideals is affecting educational institutions in two ways: (1) it is leading to the multiplication of courses of study, and (2) it is leading to a rapid increase in their membership.

The multiplication of courses of study has affected the schools particularly, and to some extent unfavorably. One of the commonest criticisms of the schools is that the course of

study is given up to "frills." By this is usually meant nature study, manual arts, drawing, etc., in the elementary grades, and numerous and many subjects offered in the higher grades. There can be no valid objection to the proper teaching of these subjects, but the proper teaching of them to young pupils, even by specialists, is difficult, and the proper teaching of them by other than specialists is impossible. The efforts made to teach these subjects, especially in the smaller communities, are, therefore, doomed to failure. They may be taken up with such assistance as the student may be able to find outside of school or after school years have passed, but they should not be taken up in the school unless they can be properly taught, because it is easier to destroy an interest in a subject than to create it, and there is no more certain way of destroying an interest in an object than by making it a school grind.

Instruction in many of these new subjects, and to some extent instruction in some of the older subjects, should, therefore, be transferred from the school to other educational institutions, and to the library among others. Educators have not yet taken full advantage of the invention of the printing press and of the libraries which have been established as a result of that invention. The elements of many subjects now studied in the schools may in many cases be studied as well or better in the library, and advanced study of many more subjects may usually be pursued more advantageously in the library than in the class-room. This is true in general of the humanities, but it is especially true, it seems to me, of literature. It has been said that minds which are predominantly didactic are deficient in sympathetic emotion. Nothing is more essential in the interpretation of literature than this. But even where the teacher has this gift its exercise in a class the majority of whom are pachyderms is out of the question. I am convinced, therefore, that the greater part of reading, together with other subjects which are essentially subjects for reading, should be transferred from the school room to the library.

With the transfer of these subjects from the school to the library, however, they should not cease to be regarded as means of

educational discipline. They should be still looked upon by educational authorities as established courses of study. They should be regulated as school studies are and students pursuing them should, if they so desire, receive proper credit for the same.

I have said that the educational revolution has had a second important consequence; it has led to a demand that the schools give instruction to more people, and that other educational institutions be established to carry on the work of popular instruction. The demand for school extension has resulted in the establishment of evening schools, summer schools, continuation schools and other institutions for adult education. In many cases, perhaps, in most cases, these institutions have justified their establishment, but many times and in many places it would have been more economical and sometimes better to have provided added library facilities instead of added school facilities, or perhaps, gardens or playgrounds. In providing for students as well as in providing for studies we need to remind ourselves again and again that the school is not the only educational institution there is, nor even the best for every person and subject.

Economy alone would lead us to pause and consider this question, whether in providing for the instruction of greater numbers we should not lay relatively less emphasis upon the provision of more schools and more upon better equipment of libraries and other educational institutions. In New York, for example, the annual school budget is about \$30,000,000, the annual library budget about \$1,000,000. The cost of the schools per pupil is, therefore, about \$90. The cost of the libraries per borrower about \$2.

But there are other and more cogent reasons for the better equipment of libraries as institutions of learning. The library is open to all at all times and in all subjects. In the schools, on the other hand, membership is restricted, the hours are restricted, and the studies are restricted. The statistics of the duration of school attendance throw interesting light upon this question. It has been estimated that in cities of 25,000 population and over in this country about 40 per cent. only remain in school until they enter the eighth grade, and about 8 per cent. only finish the

high school course. These figures alone, it seems to me, demonstrate the insufficiency of the schools to supply our educational needs and the opportunity there is for educational work by the library, especially in the instruction of adults.

RESEARCH AND LIBRARIES

I have dwelt at some length upon the nature of current criticism of the schools, because it indicates that there is much more for libraries to do than they have done in the past. But this is shown just as clearly in the history of libraries themselves, and nowhere more clearly than in the growth of special libraries. By special libraries here I mean not those devoted to the interests of special classes of readers but those devoted to the promotion of special departments of knowledge. The development of special libraries is not a new thing, but the large proportion of special libraries to general libraries is peculiar to recent years. In New York City over a third of the libraries are institutions of this character; their collections number almost one million volumes and their annual expenditures are almost \$200,000.

It should be observed, however, that although these libraries have multiplied many which have been established have afterwards been united with other libraries of a kindred character or with libraries of a general nature. The history of the libraries of the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Ethnological Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Reform Club, the Holland Society, the Southern Society, etc., illustrates this tendency. The library of the wealthy private corporation like that of the wealthy individual is apt to become public property.

Equally interesting as evidence of the growing importance of libraries as institutions for public instruction is the development of special collections in public libraries. In some cases these have been fostered by professional associations, in other cases they have been the gift of individuals.

While, however, it has been recognized that both special libraries and special collections are necessary, it has usually been agreed that the need must be satisfied by special gifts and

endowments. The consequence is our libraries consist of scraps of collections. Many of these were at one time notable for their completeness, but no provision being made to keep them up to date they have become mere fragments.

This seems to me just as unfortunate and much less excusable than the scattering of private collections of the same class. The institution which accepts an extraordinary collection of books upon any subject has undertaken obligations to research in that subject which it cannot justly ignore. The parable of the man who went and hid his talent in a napkin applies in library administration as well as in the other activities of life. We should not fail to carry out obligations to research incurred by accepting collections of an extraordinary character.

On the other hand, it seems to me, we should not allow our bibliographical policy to be determined by such chance donations. After careful study of the needs of the community and of existing resources we should inaugurate such special collections as circumstances require. The obligations of libraries to advanced research are even greater than those of the schools, as much greater, indeed, as the needs of the adult are greater than the needs of the child.

As I have already suggested, the development of the library as an educational institution must also affect considerably the organization of the library staff. The administrative side of the staff has already developed almost as much as among schools. There are superintendents of libraries as well as superintendents of schools; there are supervisors of this department and that as there are among schools; and there are heads of individual libraries as there are principals of schools.

But on the educational side—and by this I mean the reading room service—libraries are just beginning to develop. Reading rooms have been organized almost always in the interest of that fictitious person, the general reader. A general reading room and a reference librarian have been thought enough for the direct service of the reader. Progress was made when to the general reading rooms was added a children's reading room, but beyond this little has been done. The reference

librarian is still often described as custodian or attendant, and his duties are rarely more than police or clerical in character.

But the days of this benevolent despotism are passing. As the graded system is superseding the ungraded system in schools and a corps of specialists is taking the place of the lone teacher of former years, so it is to be among libraries. There has been some progress in this direction in University libraries, where Professor Burr has made himself famous in one department, a Professor Simkhovitch in another, our Avery librarian, Mr. Smith, in still another, to mention only a few instances. There has been some progress, too, among public libraries, but less, much less, than there should be. In the university the reader may refer his questions to a professor, but in the public library he must wander without a proper guide until our reference service is further specialized.

In conclusion I may say that development along these lines seems to me as practicable—as it is desirable. The multiplication of large libraries, the higher standards of the library profession, and the establishment of library schools in universities, all tend to promote the growth of the educational work of the library. In this connection there has been no more inspiring utterance than that by Miss Plummer in her "Forecast of the next 25 years for library schools" (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, June, 1910).

"Let there be two or three schools in the country," she says, "connected with universities and an integral part of them, in which the study of technique and administration may be connected with an outline course in medicine, law, theology, science, pure and applied, civics, child study, or whatever other specialty calls for training."

It sometimes seems to me that public libraries may come to occupy the place in this country which the university occupies in Germany, but if they do they must not become the centers of a literary proletariat as the university has in that country, but the centers of a literary aristocracy. Specialization of collections and specialization in service will promote this end as nothing else will. In other words, it will enable the library to develop its service as an educational institution and the librarian to realize his functions as an educator.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

IN connection with the budget exhibit of New York City, at 330 Broadway, Oct. 3-28, the work of the libraries of Greater New York is brought before the public in a noteworthy exhibition, through the co-operation of the New York, Brooklyn and Queensborough public libraries.

Figures showing the cost of maintenance give to the public direct information as to city expenditures for ventilation, lighting, equipment and use of its libraries. The New York Public Library has published in connection with the exhibit a small pamphlet, "Facts for the public" (N. Y., 1910, 16 p. T.). In it is briefly stated information as to borrowers' privileges, branch libraries, book collections, work with children, and other items of interest. A directory is included, showing location and means of reaching the various branches of the library.

Another small pamphlet, "Results not shown by statistics in the work of the public libraries of Greater New York" (N. Y., 1910, 16 p. T.), compiled by the three libraries, has been issued, including items likely to invoke public interest, such as:

"A teacher coming into one of the libraries was surprised to find so many of her pupils reading there. She said she was pleased, because she had noticed that the children who used the library were better pupils and they keep their school books so much cleaner. They know how to handle them."

"A Sister teaching boys in a parochial school said that since the library had opened in the neighborhood she could see the change for the better in her boys. The busy, happy atmosphere of the library, and the training in the handling of books, made them more amenable to discipline, and they took better care of their school books."

"A young man said: 'I have never had the advantage of a college education, but I found the library to offer exceptional opportunities for home study; and I want you to know that I appreciate the advantage.'"

"An invalid, who sends her maid for books, wrote: 'I do not know what I would do without the library. You are so good about choosing nice books for me, I cannot be thankful enough.'"

Interesting photographs of the library branches, and typical groups in the crowded children's rooms and reading rooms are shown in the exhibit; also, a map locating the various library branches; bulletins giving typical library examination questions; an exhibit for "work with the blind;" books on subjects of practical and public interest—all contribute to the effectiveness of this exposition.

The natural results of such an exhibition in stimulating public interest can be readily seen; "publicity method," its value cannot be overrated.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONGRESSES AT BRUSSELS

THE Exposition at Brussels and the recurrence of the Oberammergau Passion Play brought to Europe more American pilgrims than in any previous year, and gave occasion for the third international journey of an American Library Association party. The first journey was that in 1877, when, the year following the organization of the A. L. A. in 1876, the Library Association of the United Kingdom was organized at the first Anglo-American conference in London; the second was the memorable journey through England in 1897, in connection with the second Anglo-American conference at London. At the ensuing international bibliographical conference at Brussels in 1897 there was little American representation, while at the first international library congress, held in Paris in connection with the Exposition of 1900, the A. L. A. was represented only by Herbert Putnam and Miss Mary W. Plummer.

The American Library Association had appointed as official delegates to both the Brussels Congresses of 1910, furnishing them with printed credentials, Professor Ernest C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University; Miss Ahern; C. W. Andrews, Chicago; George F. Bowerman, Washington, D. C.; J. F. Van Laer, Albany, N. Y.; and R. R. Bowker, New York City. As the chairman of the delegation, though in Europe, did not reach Brussels for the congresses, Mr. Andrews acted by informal choice as chairman of the delegation in his absence. The American Historical Association had appointed a large delegation of members as delegates to the archivists' section of the second congress, but only Mr. Leland, living in Paris for the time in connection with his research work for the Carnegie Institution, and three other delegates as stated elsewhere, were actually present at the Brussels meeting.

Brussels is not only the headquarters of the *Institut International de Bibliographie*, but the world center for the greater number of international associations, covering many fields of investigation. It was therefore natural and fitting that international congresses should be made, as at Chicago, a special feature of the Exposition, no less than 71 such gatherings succeeding one another from April 30 to Oct. 8. The last week in August was assigned to the two library congresses specially inviting the attendance of librarians, though at several previous congresses much attention was given, under the inspiration of the Institute, to bibliographical relations, and the two library congresses were preceded and followed by educational congresses of cognate interest. The congresses in general were organized on somewhat different lines than like meetings in

America, especially in respect to the large amount of preliminary work and the fact that the printed papers, supplied in advance or during the sessions, were for the most part taken as read, though in exceptional cases they were read or summarized by their authors. This gave more time either for discussion or for the adoption of propositions or recommendations included in the papers. French was the official language of the proceedings throughout, though German and English were also official languages for the discussions, and some addresses were made in the vernacular of representatives of other nations. Both library congresses, especially the second, were somewhat defective in the lack of provision of official interpreters from French into German and especially English or *vice versa*, in contrast to the admirable provision made at the Publishers' Congress in Amsterdam the previous month; and the Americans and English were at a special disadvantage because of the bad national habit, common to Anglo-Saxons, of failing to cultivate a hearing and speaking acquaintance with the other world languages. The fact that motions were not always stated in English and in German as well as in French, previous to a vote, especially led to some confusion and misapprehension. This defect did not, however, impair seriously the effective results of both congresses.

There was some misapprehension among American librarians, and also among the English brethren, as to the scope of the respective congresses, the Congress of Bibliography and Documentation and the Congress of Archivists and Librarians. It was supposed that the word documentation referred probably to government documents and that the official representatives of governments should therefore be present, especially at the first congress. It proved, however, that the word documentation was used by the *Institut International de Bibliographie*, under whose auspices the first congress was held, in a special sense, meaning the systematic arrangement and collection of press clippings or material other than books. It was at the second congress, held under the auspices of the Association of Belgian Archivists and Librarians, that public documents as archives had special attention, and the governmental representatives were, for the most part, concerned with the archivist's section of that congress.

The Exposition itself, despite the conflagration immediately preceding the library visit, which destroyed the Belgian, French and English sections, about a quarter of the whole, still offered ample and varied attractions, which assured a continuing and even increasing attendance, and the hard-worked

participants in the second congress found time between whiles to see not a little of the Exposition and enjoyed its varied feasts. The congresses were held in the *Palais des Fêtes*, of which one portion assigned as the Hall of Congresses included a large conference hall and smaller *salles* for section meetings, with admirable provision for the comfort and convenience of participants. The disadvantage that the Exposition was in a part of the city remote from the hotels at the center, involving a half hour ride by electric tram, was mitigated by the numerous automobile cabs which for the modest sum of three francs whirled a party in twelve or fifteen minutes to the gates. The participants in each congress were supplied with a sessional ticket admitting them to all features of the Exposition and to many of the sights of the city during the period of each congress, and throughout all the arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors were excellently worked out.

THE CONGRESS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION, AUG. 25-27

The Congress of Bibliography and Documentation, the first of the two congresses at Brussels, held its meetings from Thursday, Aug. 25, through Saturday, Aug. 27. On the printed list of members there were enrolled 24 associations, bureaus and other organizations; 34 individual libraries and other institutions, and 160 persons by name, these of course duplicating each other. Forty-six countries were scheduled as in relation with the congress or with the *Institut International de Bibliographie*, under whose auspices this congress was held, and there were actually present representatives from at least 16 countries, including besides the United States and Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Bulgaria, Denmark, Norway, Monaco and Turkey, about a hundred persons being actually present at most of the meetings.

PRELIMINARY DOCUMENTS

In preparation for the Congress of Bibliography and Documentation there had been sent in advance to enrolled members, or made ready for them on arrival, preliminary documents which much facilitated the work of the congress at its sessions. These and the several reports and papers were consecutively numbered from one to thirty-four: (1) containing the formal call, the general program, the rules for the congress, and the recommendations for the preparation of reports and papers; and (34) containing the resolutions and votes of the conference; this being issued after the adjournment of the conference. Together these make up volume II, volume I, which was also supplied to members, comprising the acts of the preparatory conference

of 1908, including the minutes in French, German and English. Number (1, bis) *Guide des Congressistes*, was a revision of number (1), issued on white paper and in a second revised edition on pink paper; and number (10) *La Coopération Internationale*, also sent out in advance, included as part I, an inquiry on the preparation of a draft of international rules, including a statement of two general principles and ten specific points, and as part II a translation into French of the Anglo-American cataloging rules. Numbers (3, 4, 5, 6) issued as one brochure, of which partial proofs had been sent out in advance, included (3) a draft code for the organization of bibliography and documentation; (4) the special code for the organization of the bibliography of the periodical press, adopted by the second Congress of the Periodical Press, Brussels, July, 1910, in development of division 233.3 of the general code; (5) code for the organization of the administration of documentation, adopted by the first International Congress of Administrative Sciences, Brussels, July, 1900, in development of division 57 of the general code; (6) code for the organization of photographic or iconographic collections adopted by the fifth International Congress of Photography, Brussels, August, 1910, in development of division 6 of the general code; number (5) was also issued as a separate document.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

The further documents of the congress included among others (7) Mr. T. F. Currier's observations on the international cataloging rules (see p. 431), and (7a) M. Sustrac's supplementary observations, also in this issue (p. 433); a report on (9) "Library catalogs and the universal (decimal) bibliographical classification;" (12) Señor L. J. Codornin's paper on "The classification of material in official journals;" and a report from the central bureau of international associations on (13) "The international associations and the organization of documentation"—these referring to bibliography and classification in general. M. B. Twinski, of the Institute, presented a most valuable comparison (15) of "The international statistics of books," in which he gave the book statistics presented at definite periods within the past century from the different book producing countries. The tabulations brought out strikingly the disparity of methods, for next to Germany as a book producing nation came Japan, both these far outreaching other nations, probably because minor publications, periodicals and so forth, are included. The paper was accompanied by a proposed form for book statistics based on the ten great divisions of the decimal system and covering in separate columns, books, defined as 50 pages or more, pamphlets (*brochures*), defined as 40 pages or less, and periodicals. The

form, however, classified books as original or translated, new books or new editions, and periodicals according to the frequency of issue. M. E. de Witte presented a report on

(10) "The organization of the study of old paper." Document (17) presented an outlined plan for the "Revision of the constitution of the Institute." Special or local subjects were covered by (8) M. D. Warnotte on "The social International Institute of Bibliography of Berlin," by (11) M. Dubois on "The office of foreign legislation and international law founded at Paris in 1876," by (14) "The national office of bibliography of the Argentine Republic," by (16) M. Des Marez on "The documentary organization of the communal administration of Brussels," by (18) Dr. Borivoj Prusik, of the Imperial and Royal University Library at Prague, on "The state of Russian bibliography from 1900 to 1910," by (19, misnumbered as 21) M. Pierre Nenkoff, of Fleven, on "The bibliographical decimal classification in Bulgaria," and by (20) on "The Netherlands registration bureau, the statutes of the association." These reports, as stated, were mostly taken as read.

Further documents for later publication were scheduled as follows:

- (21) Reports of the associations on the organization of bibliography and documentation in their respective domains.
- (22) Observations presented by the associations and the institutions consulted on the scheme of rules and the general code for the organization of bibliography and documentation.
- (23) The actual status of bibliographical and documentary classification.
- (24) Various projects in sight in individual enterprises.
- (25) Report on the library of the society of Walloon literature and supplementary works: public catalog, general list of the publications of the society, retrospective bibliography, annual bibliography, by M. Colson Oscar.
- (26) Necessity of documentation in business affairs (agricultural, commercial and industrial), nature of this documentation, organization of a bibliographical bureau of work, business affairs, under the form of mutual association, by M. Pasturel St. Mandé.
- (27) Documentation in hospital work, by M. Delsaux.
- (28) Systematic organization of an index for the classification of dental literature, by M. Huet.
- (29) Actual state of bibliography in Austria, by Herr Von Klarwill.
- (30) International bibliography of philosophy, by Herr Arnold Rüge (Heidelberg).
- (31) The International Society of Music, its activity in France as also in foreign countries, by M. Ecorchevith (Paris).
- (32) History of the progress of decimal classification in Russia from its adoption by the Institute to the present day, by M. Bodnarski.
- (33) Types of bibliography (Examples).

Document (34), as stated, summarized the relations and votes on the orders of the day of the several sessions. Mention may also be made of a monograph on the *Institut International de Bibliographie* in the shape of a *Notice-Sommaire*, illustrated, which was put at the service of the members of the congress, and which gives a valuable *resumé* of the methods and results of the Institute; and of a memorandum on the registration of books in Russia, with the accompanying blank form, which was also distributed.

THE OPENING SESSION

The opening session was held in the Hall of Congresses (a portion of the *Palais des Jeux*) on the Exposition grounds at 10.20 Thursday morning, Aug. 25. M. H. La Fontaine, Director of the *Office Internationale de Bibliographie*, secretary-general of the *Office Central des Institutions Internationales*, delivered the presidential address. It had been proposed to make M. Ernest Solvay, president of the Institute and the distinguished Belgian promoter of social and bibliographical progress, the permanent president; and M. La Fontaine's announcement of his enforced absence caused general regret. To M. La Fontaine's capability and skill as chairman, and to his remarkable working knowledge of English and German as well as French, the first congress owed, however, much of its success. He was followed by M. Paul Otlet, the efficient and indefatigable secretary general of the Institute, who in an interesting report of an hour's length gave a comprehensive summary of preceding bibliographical conferences from the first in Brussels in 1895, and of the actual status of affairs in respect to the several questions scheduled for discussion, including an enthusiastic and most sensible presentation of the ideals of international bibliography.

An interesting feature of the session was a message from the Pan-American Congress at Buenos Aires, expressing the desire to see national offices of bibliography and documentation in relation with the Institute created in all the republics of America.

M. Otlet's enthusiastic and delightful personality gave center and keynote to the work of the congress, and his clear-cut and eloquent command of the French language enabled him to be generally understood by the English-speaking delegates. Both M. La Fontaine and M. Otlet set forth as the general objects of the conference an examination into the actual state of bibliography and documen-

tation and of the terminology and statistics of bibliography, the general organization of bibliographical work through the cooperation and coordination of bibliographical enterprise and organization in the several countries, the adoption of international methods and the full development of international union for these purposes. It may be noted that while the decimal classification as developed by the Institute came always to the front, it was presented not as a method to supersede other methods, but as a key in the universal language of figures to other systems, which should not prevent the independent development of such systems and their mutual coordination. M. Otlet pointed out that the word documentation had been adopted not to supersede the word bibliography, but as a supplement to it. Incidentally he emphasized the importance of coordinate bibliography in view of the book production now amounting to 150,000 volumes per year, making the estimated total of books since the invention of printing approximately 14,000,000, in addition to the 72,000 periodicals published annually.

It should be added that the congress was indebted, next to M.M. La Fontaine and Otlet, the originators and persistent and unselfish promoters of the Institute, to M. Louis Masure, its secretary, and working chief of its organization, whose modesty in holding himself in the background did not prevent universal recognition of his service.

SECOND SESSION

The second "working" session was held on Thursday afternoon at 2.30, and after the designation of vice-presidents, was occupied with brief addresses from representatives of the several countries, outlining the present status of bibliographical enterprises in each, and by a similar presentation of the state of bibliography in respect to specific subjects, as geology, legislation, railroads, zoology, etc.

Mr. C. W. Andrews, for the American delegation, set forth the work of the American Library Association Publishing Section, and summarized their great card publication in America, which was later supplemented by a statement of the work of the Library of Congress, from which no representative was present. Specimens of the Library of Congress cards and a statement of the conditions of publication had, however, been sent over for the congresses and were distributed. Mr. R. A. Peddie, for the English delegation, expressed regret at the backward condition of bibliography in England at the present time, and lamented that the British Museum seemed unlikely to take up the work of publishing the cards for English books, and that the two university libraries as well as the national libraries were unlikely to adopt the Anglo-American rules, as each had already its own code.

Nominations of the officers for the congress were then submitted, including Mr.

Andrews as vice-president from America and Mr. Peddie from England.

EXPOSITION BOOK EXHIBITS

At the close of the afternoon session a visit had been planned to the exhibitions of the book and the press throughout the Exposition. The conflagration, which destroyed the main building of Belgium, that of England, and a portion of France, unfortunately consumed the book exhibits of those countries, but an interesting visit was paid to the excellent exhibit of the Dutch booktrade and periodicals in a separate building adjoining the fine Netherlands house, and to the book exhibit in the great German building, representing the Ministry of Education and the German educational institutions, *der Deutsche Gewerbeverein*, and to some extent the German booktrade.

THIRD SESSION

On Friday morning the third session was held in the working offices of the *Institut International de Bibliographie*, in the wing of the Royal Library building at 1 Rue de Musée, and became a most practical "working session," like the "round table" discussions at American library meetings. M. Otlet explained at length the collections and working methods of the Institute, the collections now embracing the repertory by subjects according to the minute subdivisions and the decimal system by the Institute, approximating 300,000 headings; the catalog by authors; the *repertoire iconographique* or self-indexed collection of portraits and pictures, and the *repertoire de documentation* or systematic collection of press clippings. It is estimated that almost ten million cards (*fiches*) of American standard size, including to some extent periodical articles as well as books, now occupy 18,000 drawers (*tiroires*) of the collection, exceeding five million author cards, and approximately four and a half million subject cards, including the printed cards of the Library of Congress and other American sources, of the Royal Library of Berlin, of the Belgian National Bibliography, and of the Zurich *Concilium Bibliographicum*; pasted titles from the printed catalogs of the British Museum, *Bibliothèque Nationale* and other great libraries; pasted titles from the bibliographical periodicals from the several countries; and pasted or copied titles from bibliographies and miscellaneous sources. M. Otlet's general explanation was followed by a series of questions, answers and brief discussions in French, English and German, which kept the company on the alert and made a most interesting morning.

M. Otlet explained in answer to a query that the card repertory included many duplicates of titles, as it had so far been impracticable to edit and eliminate. He stated that the Institute was prepared to supply copies of its cards on any subject or for any author

at five *centimes* (one cent) per card, or at lower rates for large quantity. Mention was made of the fact that the Library of Congress supplied individual cards at two cents for each first card and one cent for each duplicate, or at one cent per card for large subjects. It was reported for the Zurich *Concilium Bibliographicum* that its cards could be had at half a cent each. Herr Schwenke, of the Royal Library at Berlin, explained that its card system was still in formative and tentative shape, and that at present cards, so far as supplied outside, were priced at one *pfennig* (one-quarter cent) each, half of which covered the cost of the cardboard.

After this international cross-fire of talk, the party was divided into three sections according to language, English, French and German, and inspected the repertory and catalog in detail under the guidance respectively of M. La Fontaine, M. Otlet and M. Masure.

From the working office the party proceeded to the iconographic repertoire or collection of pictures and portraits in a separate room, and then to the documentation collection, of which a beginning had been made in the old chapel of the building occupied by the Royal Library. After this there was a further walk about the building to the garden of the Royal Library, where a photograph of the members of the congress was taken (ready and presented on post-card to each member at the banquet), the arrangement being at M. Otlet's suggestion by countries according to the decimal classification, the Americans as "97" occupying the extreme left.

OTHER EXHIBITION VISITS

After luncheon the party gathered at the beautiful *Palais du Cinquantenaire*, where a visit was first paid to the exposition of the international associations, comprising chiefly wall charts and other articles, showing the progress of the international movement as represented in these societies. Some 230 now exist, of which many have their headquarters in Brussels.

Thence the party passed over to the exhibition halls in the same palace, in which was the remarkable loan collection, gathered for the Exposition year, of the works of Rubens, Van Dyke and other great masters of the Belgian art of the 17th century, after which by invitation of the Belgian hosts, special trams, which were in waiting, were taken through the Royal Forest to the new *Musée Colonial* at Terveuren, where the colony exhibit from the Congo Free State was inspected under the personal guidance of the director.

FINAL SESSIONS

On Saturday forenoon and afternoon the fourth and closing sessions were held again in the Conference Hall at the Exposition. These sessions were devoted to the explanation by M. Otlet of the several propositions

proposed for action by the congress, and to some discussion of them on the part of delegates from the point of view of the respective countries.

The most important discussion was on the question as to what extent the Anglo-American rules offered a basis for international cataloging, in which Herr Schwenke, first director of the Royal Library of Berlin, made a notable contribution, saying that while there were no serious defects in the Anglo-American code there were many national or language differences which did not permit of easy solution. He referred especially to the German practice which brought the substantive to the front in anonymous titles. Mr. Andrews expressed his dissent from the Anglo-American code in one particular, the treatment of societies so as to make a manufactured name in place of the actual name. There was general agreement, as finally expressed in the resolution, on the principle that there should be international uniformity as far as practicable on leading principles, with full liberty of variation according to the needs of each country or language.

A vote of thanks to the committee of organization, to the officials of the congress, and to the city of Brussels and other entertaining bodies was carried with hearty appreciation of their respective service and courtesies.

M. Otlet, in an elucidation of the relations of the book and its record, used the blackboard to present these relations in graphic shape, particularly through an hexagonal figure, of which the several sides representing the book or periodical itself, its decimal classification, its language, its date, its country and its organization, included the whole field of bibliographical work.

The congress then came to an end on Saturday afternoon.

MICROGRAPHIC BOOK REPRODUCTION

Between the Saturday sessions a visit was made to the Hall of Sciences, where in a dark room an exhibition was given of the remarkable recent invention, applying the cinematic photograph to the condensation and reproduction of rare manuscripts and books, page by page, by the Goldschmidt process. This consists of the micrographic reproduction, through a concentrating lens, on a continuous celluloid film such as is used in the cinematograph or moving picture apparatus of the successive pages of a book or manuscript. This micrographic record, when treated by the usual fixative process, becomes a permanent record of the work in extremely small compass in analogy with the visual impression made on the human brain. To reproduce the book an enlarged image is thrown by the usual projecting apparatus, but vertically on a screen from which the enlargement may be read or studied, or a sensitive plate, in any

desired enlargement, from which photographic prints may be made in the size of the original book or manuscript or any other size. The photograph and printing process may, of course, be rapidly developed, as was done in presence of the company, and the value of this work for preserving copies of unique manuscripts or rare books, and putting them at the service of the public, was instantly appreciated by the observers.

SOCIAL FEATURES

The social functions of the congress began on Wednesday, Aug. 24, with an evening reception tendered by the municipality of Brussels at the Hôtel de Ville, the historic and magnificent town hall of Brussels, which unfortunately could be attended by only a small proportion of the delegates to the congress.

On Saturday evening there was a pleasant termination of the labors of the congress in a dinner tendered by the Belgian hosts to the foreign members at the *Taverne Royal*, a charming affair presided over most gracefully by M. La Fontaine. He happily phrased the spirit of the congress, in regard to classification as well as other matters, by quoting the motto of Belgium: "*L'union fait la force*" (Union is strength), and adding, "but not if it is forced." The proceedings were for the most part informal, but after formal toasts to the sovereigns of the respective nations and like toasts had been honored, brief speeches were made on behalf of the foreign representations. The chief interest of the dinner centered in M. Otlet, whose labors throughout the congress were appreciated by most cordial applause when he rose, and who made a most amiable and witty address to his colleagues of the congress. At the close of this address there was a pleasant surprise in the *divertissement* of a humorous song in honor of MM. Otlet and La Fontaine, presented to each member in typewritten duplication and then played and sung by the authors, members of the staff of the *Institut International de Bibliographie*. The evening was altogether a delightful amen to the liberations of the congress.

FORMAL VOTES

The following are the votes recorded by the congress, as translated from the official French text:

I.

Bibliography and Documentation in General.

1. Actual state of bibliography and documentation.

The Congress takes note of the communications which have been made by the delegates on the actual state of bibliography and documentation in different countries and different scientific specialties. It recognizes the interest of these communications and requests that they should be completed in the volumes of the proceedings of the Congress or otherwise. It thanks the governments

and the generous contributors, whose cooperation has permitted the execution of the work described and records its desires that this cooperation should continue in the future and be further developed.

2. Bibliographical sciences: terminology, statistics, information.

(a) It is desirable to unify and to coördinate all the departments of knowledge correlated with bibliography and documentation and to constitute that a distinct branch of study.

(b) It is desirable to define and to publish a terminology of bibliography of the different kinds of documents and of bibliographical operations. This terminology should comprise the terms, the defining in function of one from the others, their synonyms and their translation into the principal languages.

(c) It is desirable to establish and to publish an international statistical system for printed works classed according to the country of publication, the subjects which they treat and the period in which they appear.

(d) It is desirable to create an international school of the book in connection with the Institute.

3. International annual of bibliography and documentation.

It is desirable to publish an international annual concentrating the information available at the present time on the actual state of important enterprises of collections and of organizations which exist in the dominion of bibliography and documentation.

II.

General organization of documentation. Coöperation and coördination of enterprises of services and of organizations.

4. The necessity of the organization of bibliography and documentation.

It is desirable to give to bibliography and documentation an organization at once international and inter-scientific and to this end to combine in common action the public authorities, the associations, the institutions and the individuals of all countries and of all specialties.

5. General code for organization.

The scheme presented to the Congress by the *Institut International de Bibliographie* is adopted as an ideal code, (*code d'idées*) destined to concentrate and coördinate the principles and the methods on which it is desirable to organize bibliography and documentation.

(General code; special codes relative to the periodical press, the photographic documentation and to administrative documentation.)

It is desirable to give to this code continuing theoretical and practical development, to enable it to serve for the labors of successive congresses and to incorporate their resolutions and votes.

6. General basis of organization.

(a) As to the different classes of documentation: the organization should be extended to all classes of documents: 1, printed texts (books, reviews, journals); 2, pictures (engravings, photographs, outlines); 3, manuscripts; 4, ancient archives; 5, administrative documents.

(b) As to enterprises and collections: organization should have for its object: 1, the intellectual preparation of documents (Editing); 2, the cataloging of documents (Bibliography); 3, the formation of collections of documents (Library); 4, the formation of portfolio (*dossiers*) relative to present questions, text and picture (Encyclopædia).

(c) As to methods: the methods for treating a work are the cards, the classification by subject and the rules for the preparation of enterprises and collections, in particular the cataloging rules.

(d) As to services: they should be in relation with the consultation of documents in place, the sale of duplicates, copying, exchange, loans.

(e) As to organizations, of those which have for their object bibliography and documentation should be put in relation and cooperate with each other in such wise as to constitute for science and for study, a vast series of intellectual communications through the intermediary of the book and the document.

To this end, it is desirable to distinguish fragmentary organization limited to certain parts of documentation (libraries, scientific associations, periodical publications); the national organizations which embrace all the national documentation (section or national offices of bibliography or documentation); the special international organizations (associations and international congresses of each specialty); the central organization at once international and inter-scientific.

7. Bibliographical registration.

Each country or region should be responsible to the others for the registration of all the publications which appear in the whole extent of its territory.

It is desirable that everywhere measures be taken to assure the complete registration of new publications (civil relations of printed works) these measures, of which the end is bibliography, should be independent of all those which are taken toward judicial ends to protect the right of the author, (copyright) or toward economic ends to enrich public collections (legal deposit).

8. Universal bibliographical repertory.

It is desirable to establish on cards a universal bibliographical repertory classified by subject and author; to make this repertory by concentration and coordination of existing or future bibliographical works; to sup-

ply copies to this repertory; to establish in all centers of knowledge and business, bibliographical repertories based on the same principles, in relation with it but limited to works of a given specialty, of a given language or a selected range of publications; to publish as far as possible an edition on existing bibliographical cards concurrent with the publication in a volume or preferably to prepare a periodical list of all catalogs and bibliographies that can be utilized for the establishment of card repertories.

9. Coöperation of libraries.

It is desirable that the methods followed for the establishment of library catalogs should be the same as for bibliographical repertories. Thus catalogs may be utilized for bibliographical repertories and *vice versa*.

10. Coöperation of publishers.

It is desirable that publishers should cooperate in the universal bibliography by the publication of editorial announcements on cards and of catalogs of existing stock conforming to bibliographical *desiderata*.

It is desirable that "separates" of periodical articles should be procurable in bookstores.

11. Collective catalogs.

It is necessary to organize collective catalogs of works in possession of the libraries of the same country or of the same region and to establish relations between these different catalogs, so that workers may obtain prompt information as to the place of deposit of these publications.

12. International exchange.

It is desirable to promote further developments of international exchange service, especially in obtaining frequent despatch, in increasing the number of countries taking part in the international convention and in providing for gratuitous transmission of all correspondence relative to request for exchanges, to the receipts for publications and to their return. It is especially desirable to admit free or beneficial associations and institutions to such exchange.

It is desirable that the Smithsonian Institution, the initiator of the service of international exchanges, should itself promote the revision of the international convention of 1885 for the purpose of realizing these improvements.

13. International loans.

It is desirable that the service of international loans from institution to institution should be extended under the restrictions necessary for the conservation of unique or rare documents.

14. Copying and photographic reproduction of documents.

It is desirable that the libraries themselves

organize a service of copies or of photographs of documents which they possess, at the request of the public.

It is desirable not to loan outside, especially for temporary exhibitions liable to fire, unique or rare documents of which copies have not been previously taken. The apparatus shown to the congress, which provides a micro-photographic book, promises eventually an economic means of realizing this *desideratum*.

III.

International methods

15. Cards.

It is desirable to make the use of cards general and to adopt the international standard of 75 x 125 mm. for bibliographical repertories or catalogs, and 215 x 275 mm. for documentary portfolios (*dossiers*).

16. Decimal classification.

It is desirable to adopt the decimal classification as an auxiliary international bibliographical classification. The use of this classification should not be an obstacle to other systems of classification designed for individual or special ends. Schedules of concordance and of equivalence should be provided for the international classification and for the other classifications.

It is desirable to provide that all classifications making use of the decimal notation, otherwise than as in the bibliographical decimal classification should include these numbers in a special sign (round, square or diamond shape) so as to avoid any confusion with the decimal classification.

The conservation, the translation, the development and the decimal classification should be confided, in accord with the *Institut International de Bibliographie* to an international commission on which should be represented the different countries and the different associations.

The Congress expresses its appreciation and its recognition to Mr. Melvil Dewey, the inventor of the decimal classification.

17. International rules.

It is desirable to establish an international code of bibliographical rules. These rules should include cataloging rules covering each kind of documents and each type of catalog (author, systematic and alphabetical by subject) and also of the other details necessary for the establishment of bibliographical card repertories and the publication of bibliographies in volume form.

The establishment of these rules is confided to an international commission, in accord with the *Institut International de Bibliographie*. This should enter on a preliminary investigation.

It is desirable that the rules applicable to

the bibliographical works and to library catalogs should be as much alike as possible. To this end it is desirable that the coöperation of the International Congress of Librarians should be asked.

IV.

Understanding and international union for documentation

18. National offices of bibliography.

The Congress takes note of the communication made relative to the creation in the Argentine Republic and in Peru of national offices of bibliography and of documentation, created by the government and established in connection with the method and work of the *Institut International*. It takes note also of the vote of the Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires, 1910, in favor of creating similar offices in all the American countries.

The Congress congratulates the governments and the Pan-American Conference on their initiative. It desires that such national offices established on similar bases should be organized in the countries of Europe.

19. The International Congress and the *Institut International de Bibliographie*.

It is desirable to provide for the *Institut International de Bibliographie* an enlarged organization which should comprise representation of the states, of national or regional interests and of the various scientific specialties. It should become more and more an international and inter-scientific federation for the organization of books and documentation, looking to unity of methods and providing central collections. The Institute should also be constituted the executive organ of the Congress, which should hold periodic sessions on the basis of the present rules and with the same general program.

The organization commission of the Congress should continue its activity as extended to include the chiefs of the foreign delegations with provisions for the representation of countries and specialties not at present represented, with power to replace in case of resignation. It should formulate a scheme for the revision of the constitution of the Institute, and should promote the organization of groups acting as national commissions and should develop the affiliation of international institutions.

The Congress records its desire to see realized the plan for assigning one of the buildings of the Brussels Exposition to International Enterprises in such wise as to group into one great world wide institution the service of international congresses, the secretariats of international associations, an international museum and the services and collections of universal documentation.

THE CONGRESS OF ARCHIVISTS AND
LIBRARIANS, AUG. 28-31

The Congress of Archivists and Librarians (*archivistes et bibliothécaires*), second to assemble but first in point of numbers and scope, met at Brussels from Sunday, Aug. 28, through Wednesday, Aug. 31, under the auspices of the Association of the Belgian Archivists and Librarians, M. Louis Stainier, administrator-inspector of the Royal Library of Belgium, being the active official in making the preliminary preparations. The printed list showed 18 countries represented by national commissions (with especial reference to archives), 12 countries represented by official delegates, delegations from 9 Belgian learned societies, 49 libraries and other institutions entered on the registry and 389 individual names, these last, of course, representing the personnel of the representative delegations as well as individual members. These 389 enrolled participants represented 21 different countries, including, besides the United States, England, Canada, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, Russia, Italy, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Luxemburg, Monaco.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION

The preliminary arrangements for the Congress had been made by an organizing commission under the official patronage of the Belgian Government, supported by a commission of patrons, including MM. S. Bormans, president of the Royal Historical Commission of Belgium; A. Delmer, president of the library section of the Association of Belgian Archivists and Librarians, and others, with a long and representative list of members of honor. The central Commission or working body had as presidents: for archives, M. A. Gaillard, general archivist of the Kingdom of Belgium, and for librarians, Rev. R. P. Van Den Gheyn, S.J., chief conservator of the Royal Library of Belgium; as vice-presidents, for archives, M. G. Mucklé, archivist of the city of Brussels, and for librarians, M. F. Gittens, librarian of the city of Antwerp; as secretaries, for archives, M. J. Cuvelier, secretary-general of the Association of Belgian Archivists and Librarians, and for librarians, M. L. Stainier, administrator-director of the Royal Library of Belgium; as treasurer, M. H. Van Der Haeghe, and as assistant treasurer, M. V. Tourneur, with a membership of a score of librarians and archivists.

DOCUMENTS

The papers and reports of this congress were shaped on a somewhat different plan from those of the other congress. Early in the year the national associations and leading librarians in various countries were consulted as to the questions which they would suggest for discussion at the congress and from these

a schedule of 25 questions in relation to archives in general, 29 questions in relation to libraries in general, 13 questions in relation to collections supplementary to archive repositories and libraries, and 12 questions in relation to popular libraries were made up as the basis of work. The printed documents were furnished in three parts, the *première partie* containing the preliminary documents, the general programs of the sessions, the rules of the congress, the commissions, etc., the lists of delegations and members and a valuable paper by M. Henry Martin on the international congress of librarians of 1900 at Paris, setting forth both its material results and its moral effect, these covering pages 1 to L. The *deuxième partie*, pages 1 to 165, included 23 reports and papers (those earliest received); and this was sent in advance to enrolled members at their home address, with the unfortunate result, as the edition was prematurely exhausted, that it did not reach many of the American participants before they left home. The *troisième partie*, pages 166 to 352 (uncompleted), included 24 additional reports and papers, and was made ready for the members on their arrival. Together these constituted a varied and valuable series of contributions to library literature, most worthy of preservation when the completed volume is in readiness in final form.

OPENING GENERAL SESSION

The opening session was held in the Conference Hall at the Exposition, Sunday afternoon, April 28, at 3.30. The attendance was large and representative, and the hall was very nearly filled by the gathering of perhaps 400 delegates and members. Rev. R. P. Van Den Gheyn, S.J., one of the presidents of the central Commission, opened the meeting with a few words and presented M. A. Gaillard, the other president of the central Commission, who made an address of welcome. The secretaries-general, MM. J. Cuvelier and L. Stainier, presented brief reports on the part of the organizing committee and the nominations were then proposed for the officials of the congress and of the four sections, respectively, of archives, libraries, auxiliary collections and popular libraries. There were nominated as honorary presidents the chiefs of the governmental delegations and chairmen of the delegations from national associations and as vice-presidents designated members of foreign delegations; and for permanent presidents, M. Muller, archivist of the Kingdom of Holland, and M. Henry Martin, director of the Library of the Arsenal of Paris, with MM. Cuvelier and Stainier as the respective secretaries, M. Van Der Haeghe as treasurer, and M. Tourneur as assistant treasurer for the congress as for the organizing commission.

President Martin then took the chair and delivered the opening discourse, in the course

of which he paid homage to the memory of Leopold Delisle, the former chief librarian of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* of Paris, recently deceased, which reference was honored by a rising vote of the members of the congress.

The remainder of the opening meeting was occupied by brief speeches from representatives of the several countries, governmental or other. Mr. R. A. Peddie, speaking for the English, and Mr. Andrews for the American delegation.

On Sunday evening an informal reception was given to members at the *Maison des Médecins* in the *Grand Place*, where those representing the several nationalities had pleasant opportunity of making international acquaintanceship.

SECTION ORGANIZATION

The real work of the congress was divided between the two constituent groups of the gathering, the archivists, largely representatives of the respective governments, and the librarians, both representatives of the library associations and like organizations and private members. These were divided formally into four sections, the first and third of archivists, and the second and fourth of librarians. The meetings of the third section were practically a continuance of those of the first section and the meetings of the fourth section of those of the second section.

For the several sections officers were nominated as follows:

First Section

Presidents: Dr. P. Bailleu, second director of the Royal Archives of Prussia (Berlin); Dr. R. Fruin, archivist of the Kingdom (Middelbourg); Waldo Leland, secretary American Historical Association (Washington); M. Henri Stein, president Association of French Archivists.

Vice-presidents: M. Julian Paz, archivist of the Kingdom (Simancas); Dr. Luigi Pagliai, chief of the section of Archives of the State (Florence); Dr. Hans Schlitter, vice-director of the Austro-Hungary Archives.

Secretaries: Messrs. Brouwers, Des Marez, Nelis, Van Den Haute, Vannerus, Verriest.

Second Section

Presidents: M. E. Chatelain, librarian of the Sorbonne (Paris); Dr. Wilhelm Erman, director, University Library (Bonn); M. Bernhard Lundstedt, librarian, Royal Library (Stockholm); M. H. O. Lange, librarian of the Royal Library (Copenhagen).

Vice-presidents: M. le Dr. A. G. Roos, director, University Library (Groningen); T. W. Lyster, National Library (Dublin); C. W. Andrews, librarian, John Crerar Library, Chicago; A. E. Twentymann, librarian, Board of Education, London.

Secretaries: Messrs. O. Grojean and Th. Goffin.

Third Section

Presidents: Dr. E. Hauviller, Director of Alsace-Lorraine Archives; M. J. Cuvelier, sub-chief of the Royal Archives (Brussels).

Secretaries: Messrs. V. Tourneur and A. Tiberghien.

Fourth Section

Presidents: Dr. H. E. Greve, conservator of the Royal Library (The Hague); G. F. Bowerman, librarian, Public Library of the District of Columbia (Washington, D. C.).

Vice-presidents: H. Farr, librarian, Public Libraries, Cardiff; Dr. G. Fritz, librarian, Library of Charlottenburg (Berlin).

Secretary: M. Ch. Defrecheux.

LIBRARY SECTIONS — FIRST SESSIONS

The librarians began work soon after nine o'clock Monday morning, occupying one of the larger *salles*, with an attendance of perhaps 250 present. The second section, the first of the library sections, dealt with the questions relating to libraries in general, particularly the larger libraries, and the first question submitted to the meeting concerned the most practical method of acquiring a complete collection of academical theses and discussions and their classification and cataloging, presented by M. P. Vanrycke, librarian of Lille University, from the university point of view. It was voted that there should be exchanges of such theses among the universities, including exchange between American and European institutions, and the cataloging and classification of such theses should be provided for as fully as possible in the libraries.

The second question presented and discussed was the organization of a central bureau of information for the libraries of each country, to which contributions were made by M. C. Sury, librarian of the Free University, Brussels, and secretary of the Association of Archivists, and by Herr Paul Schwenke, of the Royal Library of Berlin. The sentiment of the section was expressed in favor of the organization of such a bureau in connection with the national or central library of each country.

On the third question of government publication and the need of the publication in each country of a complete and prospective list of such publications, a valuable paper by Miss Hasse, of the New York Public Library, was presented in the records, but in her absence the question was not then discussed.

The fourth question of the training required for library service awakened most interest and elicited most discussion. The question as presented dealt specifically with governmental and university libraries, but the discussion took a wide range. Mr. J. L. Wyer's paper describing American methods as employed in Albany was presented in the records and other contributions were made

by Dr. O. Grojean, of the Royal Library, Brussels, and from Dr. E. A. Baker, librarian at Woolwich and honorary secretary of the English Library Association, Education Committee. Mr. H. W. Hopwood made a statement as to English methods, bringing out that England had no system comparable with that in the United States, but only a series of educational courses in the practice of librarianship, and Mr. Bowker spoke on the important development of library schools, summer courses and apprenticeship systems in America.

Several propositions and proposed motions were put before the meeting, and gradually sifted out by informal rather than formal methods. A motion that the congress express a recommendation that a library training system should be adopted for Belgium was dropped by common assent, in view of the general sentiment of the congress that discussions and votes should be general in their tone, rather than specifically directed to the condition of affairs in a specified country. Finally the meeting voted that it was desirable to establish a library school or schools in each country suited to its conditions, that such schools should be organized on a program accepted by the national association of the country, and that it was desirable that the authorities of libraries should have regard to library training in selecting assistants.

The fifth question of the morning was whether the diplomatic relations for the international loan of books and manuscripts should not be superseded by direct transmission from one library to another, and whether a uniform period for such loans should not be adopted. The question was presented by R. P. Van Den Gheyn, S.J., and there was general agreement that such an improvement in library methods should be adopted.

The libraries section was indebted at this and succeeding sessions to Mr. H. W. Hopwood, who volunteered to translate parts of the discussions and the proposed votes into English, which was of much service to American as well as English librarians.

The fourth section, dealing with questions relating to popular libraries, was to hold its meetings in another room at 11 o'clock, but at that hour it was wisely decided to continue the meeting in the same *salle*, and about half the number present remained to discuss this class of questions. The first question presented was as to the most effective means for the creation and development of children's libraries, and the second and third questions dealt wholly with this topic, which was in fact the general question of the entire session. Mr. Harry Farr, of the Cardiff Public Library, presided, and his printed paper on "Library work with children" was distributed to each member present. Mr. W. F. Kenny, trustee of the Boston Public Li-

brary, read a comprehensive paper on the methods of that library in dealing with children, at the close of which Miss Palmgren, of Stockholm, was called upon to act as interpreter and give an impromptu *resumé* in French of the contents of the paper. Mr. Gittens (Anvers) gave a rapid survey of the condition of children's libraries in Belgium, and pointed out that a large number of Belgian popular libraries had developed from children's libraries, supplied either from schools or through societies for the purpose. In the province of Liège, for example, some forty such libraries had been started by the middle of the last century, and there were now at least 300 in existence. Miss Palmgren was again called upon to interpret the French into English, and this episode of the summary and translation by a Swede from and into languages not her own was one of the most interesting and remarkable features of the congress. Miss Foote, of the New York Public Library, and Miss Burnite, of the Cleveland Public Library, stated American practices in their respective libraries, and Mr. Andrews referred to the problems of races and languages presented in America in dealing with immigrant children. There was no little humor and liveliness in the discussions. Miss Ahearn spoke of asking children in several countries where the library was and finding little response in continental countries. Dr. Locke called out some protest when he remarked that in Canada there were still those who treated children from the point of view of the parent and the teacher, as well as from that of the librarian, expressing the fear that librarians were too much in the habit of treating the children on a logical rather than a psychological basis. Mr. Shaw, of Liverpool, gave an interesting sketch of work with children in that library, and spoke particularly of the evening lectures specially for children, for which a higher fee was paid to the lecturer than for lectures to adults. The section expressed general agreement on the principle that children's work should be developed in all public libraries in conformity with the respective national and local needs, and it was further voted that such library work in every country should be developed in relation with the educational methods of the schools.

ARCHIVES SECTIONS SESSIONS

Meantime the archivists were holding their meetings in a smaller *salle*, about 50 persons being present, the American representatives being Waldo G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association from the Carnegie Institution; Gaillard Hunt, of the Library of Congress; A. J. F. Van Laer, of the New York State Library, and Prof. Dunbar Rowland, of Mississippi, besides George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, who divided his time between librarians and archivists.

The archivists were classed into two sections, I, archives in general, and III, collections supplementary to archive depositories and libraries, but, as in the other case, the meetings were continuous from one section to the other. These meetings concerned themselves mostly with subjects connected with the national, provincial or municipal records of European countries, and their discussions and conclusions were therefore of comparatively less interest to American and English librarians, though important and useful in their continental relations.

The principal subjects discussed were the adequate publication, bibliography and cataloging of archives and of current public documents; their preservation and the use of proper material for publications and copies of records; the collection of parochial registers in safe centers and their proper enumeration and treatment; the scientific training of archivists; full accessibility of archives, to foreigners as well as to citizens; the collection of material bearing on contemporary economic history and industrial prospects, trade catalogs, etc.; and exhibitions of manuscripts, archives and impressions of seals, as auxiliary to archive depositories or libraries. The result of these discussions will be found summarized in the formal votes given at the close of this report.

SOCIAL FEATURES

On Monday afternoon the members of all the sections gathered in the grounds of the Royal Library for inspection of that noble building and its valuable contents, including its 600,000 volumes, 100,000 engravings and other remarkable collections. They first spent some time in the exhibition room, with its rich treasures of manuscripts and early and rare books, well displayed, and then visited the other departments of the library.

On Monday evening a large proportion of the participants in the congress took part in a subscription dinner held in the banquet room of the *Restaurant de la Monnaie*, M. Henry Martin, president of the French Library Association, presiding, and speeches were made by representatives of the several foreign delegations, Mr. Gaillard Hunt, the representative of the Library of Congress in the Archivists section, speaking for the Americans.

LIBRARY SECTIONS — SECOND SESSIONS

On Tuesday morning the second series of sittings were held, the librarians meeting again in the large *salle*, with an attendance of nearly 200. After preliminary business the meeting took up again the third question, passed over from the previous day, on government publications, and after brief discussion it was voted that it was desirable for each government to print annually a list of its publications, if not complete, at least for those obtainable by the public.

The sixth subject as to reading lists, etc., was not taken up in order, but the meeting passed to the consideration of the seventh topic, on international exchanges. Mr. Paul Brockett, assistant librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, who had contributed a paper in the record, printed in this number, briefly summarized it, stating that the Smithsonian Institution in the present system of international exchanges acted under article seven of the Convention of Brussels of 1886, in which 11 countries had participated, and from the advantages of which 11 other countries had since benefited. Votes were passed favoring the extension of the system.

The eighth question considered was the sale and exchange of library duplicates presented in the records in a paper from M. August Collard, librarian of the Royal Observatory of Brussels, who introduced the subject briefly. Mr. T. W. Lyster, of Dublin, gave a word of caution as to the development of a system which might make it practically compulsory upon great libraries to give up their duplicates, which he preferred to designate as "reserve copies" possibly much needed in future years to replace worn-out or mutilated copies. After considerable but condensed discussion, a vote was passed, not without dissent, that it was desirable to establish in each country what would be known in America as a clearing house for duplicates, as well as an international bureau.

As to the ninth question, the position of librarians in each country, from the point of view of (a) salary, (b) promotion, (c) pension, (d) holidays and vacations, Mr. George F. Bowerman, of Washington, to whom the "parole" was first given, said that he thought this question was better presented through the papers made part of the records, and as his view was held by others who had contributed similar papers from other countries, the subject was passed over without discussion. In respect to the correlated tenth question as to the relative position of a librarian, on motion of M. Giraud-Mangin, however, a vote was passed that governmental or municipal librarians should be in like relation as to pay, promotion and retirement with the chiefs of other departments.

The eleventh question dealt practically with library architecture, and led to one of the most interesting discussions of the meeting. Mr. J. Duff Brown stated that in England nowadays architects and librarians worked hand in hand with excellent result. Mr. Bowerman referred to defects in some of the Carnegie library buildings in America where there had not been adequate consultation with the librarian, and suggested that there was need of some general supervision. Mr. Peddie deprecated any such supervision on the part of the donor as dangerous, and said that in general the Carnegie plans were satisfactory, and Mr. Bowker spoke of the satisfactory method of consultation between the ar-

architects and the librarian and trustees in the Carnegie buildings in Brooklyn, and stated the method adopted in respect to the proposed Brooklyn central library building, where the architect went over the plans in detail with the librarian, a trustee and the chairman of the Committee on Architecture of the American Library Association. A vote was unanimously passed that architects should be required to submit the plans to the librarian, who should have full authority to modify them.

The twelfth question was as to the desirability of relieving central and governmental libraries by separating special collections, and this again elicited considerable discussion. Mr. Peddie said that while in smaller places separation might not be so serious, in a large city unification was most necessary, where there was occasion for an enormous library, answering all needs, as in London. Miss Ahearn emphasized the necessity of such comprehensive libraries in relation to general culture. Mr. Shaw added that the general student as well as the special student has to be considered. The general view was formulated in a resolution to the effect that it is desirable not to weaken the central library by such dismemberment.

At 11 o'clock the library section was formally adjourned for the morning, but the members proceeded in a body to the Hall of Sciences, nearby in the Exposition, where they reconvened as the section on popular libraries to listen to a lecture by Mr. Stanley Jast, prepared with the coöperation of Mr. J. Duff Brown, on "English municipal libraries." The lecturer, after an admirable general review of the origin, method and statistics of English public libraries, exhibited a number of lantern slides of exteriors and interiors, beginning with the Manchester and Liverpool libraries. The meeting was held in a delightful hall in full daylight, as the ingenious method of projecting the slides from the back on a specially prepared glass screen gave the projections the effect of a picture in full light.

OTHER VISITS AND SOCIAL FEATURES

In the afternoon the members of all the sections paid a visit to the Library of the Institute of Sociology, one of the several institutes for research, founded through the liberality of M. Ernest Solvay, the Belgian Carnegie, and housed in several buildings in the Parc Leopold. This library contains about 20,000 volumes, with a dozen study rooms and other conveniences for sociological research. Its system of shelving is perhaps the most elaborate of any library in existence, for each book—octavo, duodecimo or smaller—is placed in a paste-board case of uniform height and color, with the book title in gilt lettering on the back and with a form for record of the use of the book on the side.

The catalog and repertory comprise 100,000 cards, and when a special student makes researches, a list of the books he calls for is kept on a set of cards filed under his name, constituting a special bibliography of the specific subject. The librarian exhibited the collection and described its methods to the visitors.

Thence the party proceeded to the *Palais du Cinquenaire*, where they viewed the 17th century exhibition of Rubens, Van Dyke and other masters, and were entertained, in association with the Interparliamentary Congress, at a delightful tea in the same marvellous building, which was preceded by a most charming concert of ancient Belgian music.

In the evening a most brilliant *Raout* (the rout of early English novels) or reception was given by the municipality at the *Hôtel de Ville* in honor of the Interparliamentary Congress and of the Archivists' and Librarians' Congress to such extent as tickets could be issued. The noble building was thronged with a distinguished and brilliant company, who were entertained first by a vocal concert and dances in the *Directoire* fashion by dancers from the Royal Theatre, later by fine orchestral concerts, and finally by dancing, with refreshments bountifully interspersed throughout the evening. This was the most notable social event of the two congresses, and the picturesqueness of Brussels historic town hall as a setting for the social function especially delighted the American participants.

FORMAL VOTES

The formal votes of the Second Congress are given below, as arranged according to sections.

First Section—Archives

I. Q 14, Publications of Archives. (M. H. Nellis, Bruxelles.)

1. That there should be published a general bibliography of all the publications of the archive depositories.

2. That in each country there should be published a uniform series of volumes in numerical order of the collections of state archives, of communities, of religious institutions and of hospitals.

3. That it is urgently desirable to have an enumeration of the archives of large archive depositories as those of London, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, etc.

4. That it is desirable to organize from country to country an exchange service of inventories of public archives.

II. Q 13, Principle of preservation. (M. E. Wiersum, Rotterdam.)

That there be adopted a systematic method of preservation in order to organize and schedule archives, not only in relation with the logical classification of single documents

but also in the comprehensive interest of historical study.

III. Q 7 and 8, Current documents. (M. Des Marez, Bruxelles.)

That it is desirable that the communal administration should provide:

1. A centralized system of current documents.
2. A unified catalog on cards, edited by competent persons, for a central depository.

IV. Q 11, Parochial registers. (M. Galabert, Toulouse and M. Vannerus, Anvers, modified as to 3, by M. Des Marez.)

1. That the parochial registers, still retained in the church vicarages offices should be brought together into communal archives.
2. That wherever there is a service of communal archives organized with a competent archivist, the parochial registers should be collected from the bureaux of the *hôtels de ville* and deposited in the archives, to be classified and treated as documents of historic value.

Nevertheless, so long as such registers remain in the bureaux of the civil state, there should be entire accessibility, under conditions safeguarding their careful preservation, under protection against all attempts at thievery, but without interference with ordinary administrative use.

3. For communities without organized archives or archivists as such, it is desirable to transfer to the state archives the duplicate originals of 1778 to 1796, actually preserved in the clerk's office of the courts.

For the registers anterior to 1778, that the depositories of the state archives should receive a condensed copy, omitting all that is of commonplace form, which copy should be collated and authenticated (*e.g.*, by the archivists of the state) to assure local value.

4. That there should be published enumerations by provinces as well as by countries all ancient parochial registers.

V. Q 11, Parochial registers. (M. Gielens, Anvers.)

That the alphabetical schedules of parochial registers, sometimes incomplete and inexact, should be revised.

VI. Q 16 and 17, Scientific training of archivists. (M. Cuvelier, Bruxelles.)

That to the basis of historical knowledge in the preparatory study for the career of archivists it is indispensable to add juridical knowledge, especially adding to the program for historical study, courses in the history of law, in administrative law, and in archive-administration as far as they do not exist.

VII. Q 9, Archives of contemporary economic history. (M. Deprez, Arras.)

That archivists, state as well as communal, should collect all contemporary documents of

economic character: industrial prospectuses, street placards, samples of goods, etc.

VIII. Access to archives. (M. Györy de Nadudvar, Budapest.)

That diplomatic difficulties should be minimized, especially for the access of state archives by foreigners.

IX. Material of documents for archives. (M. Marius Barroux, Paris.)

That the administrations of the several countries should take the necessary measures to assure that services which supply versions in the archive depositories, should employ exclusively paper, ink and means of reproducing writing, giving full guarantee with respect to the preservation of documents.

Second Section — Libraries

I. Q. 1 Classification and cataloging of university theses. (Paul Vaurycque, Lille.)

1. That exchanges of theses should be arranged among universities of different countries.

2. That whether by governmental initiative or by understanding between universities it is desirable to obtain entry of American theses in European universities.

3. That a printed catalog should be established for the bibliography of theses in the countries which do not possess such.

4. That in all the libraries there should be the most complete classification possible of theses.

II. Q. 9. Offices of information. (M. Sury, Bruxelles.)

That in all the countries there should be instituted in a central library, a bureau of information for the use of libraries.

III. Q. 4. Scientific training of librarians. (M. Giraud-Mangin, Nantes.)

Whereas the function of librarians requires scientific and special knowledge, the congress votes that a careful professional preparation of librarians should be assured, whether by special schools or by examinations conformed to programs approved by the national associations of librarians.

IV. Q. 5. International loan of books. (R. P. Van Den Gheyn, S.J., Bruxelles.)

That the loan of manuscripts and books through the diplomatic channels should be "superseded."

V. Q. 3. Official publications. (M. de Tomcsanyi, Budapest.)

That the governments should publish annually the list of their official publications, if not complete, at least containing the publications which may be communicated to the public.

VI. Q. 7. International exchanges. (Paul Brockett, Washington.)

That the scientific and literary institutions, as well as the governmental authorities of all countries, should unite their efforts to obtain the official provision for international exchanges.

VII. Q. 7— (M. Langlois, Paris, as amended by M. Grosjean, Bruxelles.)

That international exchanges should be accorded, liberally and in the interest of all workers, to establishments of private initiative (libraries of free institutions and learned societies), which conform to general regulations and provide reciprocity.

VIII. Q. 7— (M. Sury, Bruxelles.)

That the service of international exchange should be developed in the most complete manner in the participating countries, and that like organizations should be created in the other states.

IX. Q. 8. Library duplicates. (M. Aug. Colard, Bruxelles.)

That there should be officially provided as soon as possible in each country a national section for the sale and exchange of duplicates, as well as a central office or international bureau for such exchange.

X. Q. 9. The position of librarians. (M. Giraud-Mangin, Nantes.)

That the position of librarians should not be considered as simply honorary, and that it should be assimilated as to pecuniary relation, promotion and right of retirement with the situations of chiefs of service in the administration of the state or of the community.

XI. Q. 11. Library buildings. (M. Polain, Paris.)

That plans prepared by architects should always be submitted for full approval to the librarian, who should have the absolute right to modify the plans.

XII. Q. 12. (M. Lyster, Dublin.)

That it is not desirable to dismember a great general library by separating a part, such a library resembling a university in contrast with the smaller special libraries in the relation which a university bears to special technical schools.

XIII. Q. 13. Libraries for the blind. (Miss Giffin, Washington.)

That there should be established an international system of printing of books for the blind.

XIV. Q. 14. Stamping of books. (M. Paris, Bruxelles.)

That a stamp (preferably with oil ink) should be placed on the reverse side of the title-page corresponding to the position of

the title, with a view to making the removal of the stamp impossible, either by erasure or the removal of the page, without spoiling an essential part of the book and consequent loss of value to the bibliophiles as well as the merchant.

XV. Q. 16. Compulsory legal deposit. (M. Paul Otlet, Bruxelles.)

That measures should be taken in each country to secure the complete registration of new publications; this registration to be organized with a view to bibliographical purposes (and where measures have already been taken for legal deposit), with a purpose of safeguarding authors' rights, of economical augmentation of libraries; that where legal deposit is already organized it is desirable that registration should be conformed to bibliographical *desiderata*.

XVI. Q. 15. International code. (M. Grosjean, Bruxelles.)

- (1) That there should be established an international code for the editing of printed catalog cards.
- (2) That these rules should be conformed to the language.
- (3) That the duty of working out these rules should be confided to the national library associations of each language.
- (4) That the code should be constituted according to an understanding among such associations.

The congress requests the Association of Belgian Archivists and Librarians, the organizers of the Brussels Congress of 1910, to serve as the intermediary of these associations.

XVII. Q. 28. Inter-library loans. (M. Langlois, Paris.)

That in each country all the libraries of institutions of the higher education should be admitted to inter-library loans.

XVIII. Q. 30. Publications of Learned Societies.

That the learned societies should publish on the cover of the last annual *fascicule* a complete list of the publications of the society.

Third Section

Collections supplementary to archive depositories and to libraries

I. Q. 1. Exhibition of manuscripts. (R. P. Van Den Gheyn, S.J.)

That libraries in which are installed exhibitions of manuscripts, should maintain and develop them; and that those which have not displayed them and those in which they formerly existed should establish or re-establish them as soon as possible.

II. Q. 2. Exhibitions of archives. (M. Schlitter, Vienna.)

That exhibitions should be organized in the archives depositories in order to show, first the evolution of national history, and second, the particular richness of the depository.

III. Q. 3. Collections of seals. (Abbe Aug. Corbierre, Paris.)

1. That there should be created in all the archive depositories collections of impressions of seals.

2. That they should be made accessible to the public.

3. That they should be properly cataloged.

4. And that exchanges should be authorized.

Fourth Section — Popular Libraries

I. Q. 1. Development of popular libraries. (Harry Farr, Cardiff.)

1. That the popular libraries should receive the greatest possible development in all countries.

2. That the work of children's libraries should be organized in relation with popular libraries in taking into consideration local needs and the educative functions of reading.

3. That there should be the closest relation between the schools and the libraries.

II. Q. 3. Book selection for popular libraries. (Harry Farr, Cardiff, amended by M. Gittens, Anvers.)

That from the national point of view, individuals and the public authorities should recognize the necessity for aiding in the development of a literature for children based upon national legends and history; individuals perhaps coöperating by the establishment of prizes for the best works of this kind, public authorities by buying such books and spreading their use in the largest possible measure among libraries dealing with children.

III. Q. 5. Buildings for popular libraries. (M. Rouvez, Bruxelles.)

That the large cities should provide special and individual buildings for their public libraries, and that in smaller communities the location of the popular library should be in relation with the school.

IV. Q. 6. On system of libraries within cities. (Miss Palmgren, Stockholm; MM. Gittens, Anvers; Defrecheux, Liège; Kenney, Boston.)

1. That popular libraries in the same jurisdiction should be as far as possible systematized under a central administration with a view to realizing the utmost economy, to uniformity of method, and especially to the best utilization of their collections.

2. That the personnel of branch libraries, as well as of the central library, should have a professional training.

3. That the loaning of books should be facilitated with the least possible restriction.

THE AMERICAN PARTY

Admirable arrangements had been made, thanks to the experience of Mr. F. W. Faxon (whose absence from the party was universally regretted), with the Bureau of University Travel, for a special trip of 45 days' absence, covering both the Brussels event and the Oberammergau performance of Sept. 4, at the moderate charge of \$385, and these arrangements, as will be seen from this report, proved universally and eminently satisfactory, despite the hard work of accomplishing so much of travel and sight-seeing within so few weeks. Many members of the A. L. A. and their friends took advantage of this exceptional opportunity, while others travelled individually. The following is a full list of the library members of the American party, those crossing on the "Vaderland" indicated by a small capital v affixed, those present at Oberammergau by an o, those returning on the "Finland" by an f, and on the "Wimfredian" by a w.:

Ahern, Miss M. E., ed. *Public Libraries*, Chicago.
 Andrews, Clement Walker, libn. John Crerar Lib., Chicago.
 Arctowsky, Astor Lib., New York City.
 Bablitt, Miss Grace E., ref. libn. Pub. Lib., Washington, D. C.
 Bowerman, G. F., and Mrs. Bowerman, libn. Pub. Lib., District of Columbia, Washington, v.
 Bowker, R. R., *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, New York City, or.
 Brockett, Paul, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., f.
 Browning, Miss Eliza G., libn. Indianapolis Pub. Lib., Indianapolis.
 Burnite, Miss Caroline, Cleveland Pub. Lib., Cleveland, O.
 Chapin, Miss Lydia J., Pub. Lib., Lincoln, Mass., vor.
 Coolidge, Miss Elsie W., Boston Pub. Lib.
 Foote, Miss Elizabeth L., instructor, New York Pub. Lib., or.
 Godard, G. S., libn. Conn. State Lib., Hartford, vor.
 Gray, Miss Elizabeth P., chief, Bindery Dept., Washington, D. C.
 Horsfall, Miss Elizabeth L., Pub. Lib., Newton, Mass., vor.
 Hubbard, Miss Anna G., Cleveland Pub. Lib.
 Hunt, Gaillard, chief, Manuscript Div., Library of Congress.
 Kenney, W. F., trustee, Boston Pub. Lib.
 Leland, W. G., Dept. of Historical Research, Carnegie Institute.
 Mann, B. Pickman, and Mrs. Mann, vor.
 Miles, Miss A. L., Carnegie Lib., Oklahoma City, Okla., vor.
 Moulton, J. G., Haverhill Pub. Lib., Haverhill, Mass., vo.
 Nolan, Dr. E. J., rec. sec. and libn., Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa., vor.
 Overton, Miss Florence, New York Pub. Lib., Yorkville Branch.
 Overton, Miss Jaqueline, New York Pub. Lib., Yorkville Branch.
 Polk, Miss Mary, libn., Bureau of Science, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Rankin, Julia A., director libn., Carnegie Lib., Atlanta, Ga.

Rowland, Dunbar, Director of Archives, state of Mississippi, Jackson.
 Shapleigh, Miss Alice W., Pub. Lib., Newton, Mass., *vor.*
 Simpson, Miss Ida D., New York Pub. Lib., New York City, *vor.*
 Skinner, Miss Margaret, Catalog Div., Pub. Lib., Washington, D. C.
 Sperry, Miss Helen, Silas Bronson Lib., Waterbury, Conn., *vor.*
 Steiner, Bernard C., libn., Enoch Pratt Free Pub. Lib., Baltimore, Md.
 Stone, Walter King, and Mrs. Stone, University of Missouri Lib., Columbia, Mo., *vo.*
 Sweet, Miss Belle, libn., Univ. of Idaho Lib., Moscow, Idaho.
 Tallhurst, Mrs. Shelley, trustee, Los Angeles Pub. Lib.
 Temple, Miss Mabel, Pub. Lib., North Adams, Mass., *vp.*
 Traubmann, Miss Genevieve, libn., Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen, S. D.
 Trull, Miss Bertha P., Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lib., Boston, Mass., *vor.*
 Underhill, Miss Adelaide, ref. libn., Vassar College Lib., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., *v.*
 Utley, G. B., libn., Free Pub. Lib., Jacksonville, v.
 Van Laer, A. J. F., libn., Div. of Manuscripts, N. Y. State Lib., Albany.
 Wait, Miss M. A., New York Pub. Lib., Yorkville Branch.
 Wales, Miss Emma, Pub. Lib., Newton, Mass., *vow.*
 Watson, Miss Carrie, libn., University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., *vor.*
 Wilde, Miss Alice, libn., Bloomingdale Branch, New York Pub. Lib.

The "Vaderland" party, under charge of Dr. C. N. Cole, of Oberlin University, numbered in all 37, including besides three joining other travel sections of the bureau the following non-professional members of the A. L. A. party:

Bates, Miss Mary E., Webster, Mass.
 Burcham, Miss Stella S., Seattle, Wash., *vor.*
 Carpenter, Miss Jeanette, Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, *vo.*
 Chapin, Miss Elizabeth G., Lincoln, Mass., *vor.*
 Clarke, Miss Harriet S., Shannock, R. I., *vor.*
 Cole, Prof. C. N., Oberlin University, Oberlin, Ohio, *vor.*
 Dyar, Miss Sarah W., Newton, Mass., *vow.*
 Libbie, Fred. R. J., and Mrs. Libbie, Dorchester, Mass., *vor.*
 Norris, Mrs. A. Wilson, Harrisburg, Pa., *vor.*
 Snyder, Mrs. F. M., Leavenworth, Kan., *vor.*
 Sperry, Miss Ruth S., Waterbury, Conn., *vor.*
 Trull, Mrs. S. F., Woburn, Mass., *vor.*
 Walker, Mrs. Frank, Louisville, Ky., *vor.*

THE PRE-CONFERENCE TRIP

The A. L. A. party left New York by the Red Star Liner "Vaderland" on Aug. 6, and enjoyed fair weather and uneventful voyage on the uncrowded ship, the party numbering nearly half the first cabin passengers. Successive runs of 355, 380, 366, 354, 360, 366, 370, 366, 360, 114 miles brought the party across in good time, and early risers enjoyed on Monday morning, Aug. 15, a welcome view of the Isle of Wight, and on Tuesday morning, Aug. 16 the pleasant banks of the Scheldt as they sailed up the river to Antwerp, which was reached after breakfast on that morning. None of the party had availed themselves of the alternative of the stay in London, and all journeyed with Dr. Cole to Paris (Hotel de Jena), where they enjoyed the art galleries under the personal guidance

of Dr. H. H. Powers, the president and originator of the Bureau of University Travel, and his descriptive lectures on the several schools of painters there represented. After a well-filled week in Paris, the party made a flying trip to Holland, spending two days at The Hague (Hotel Twee Steden), with side trips thence to Scheveningen and Amsterdam. They reached Brussels on Saturday, Aug. 27, so that there was little participation in the first congress, and were quartered in the bustling Grand Hotel or in the preferable quiet of the Hotel des Postes and Wiltcher's Hotel in the upper town. Mr. Godard took a full day in the archives building at The Hague, and specially emphasized the method there of handling maps and folios in trays or drawers, which could be pulled out to their full depth by means of extension tracks on the inner side of the opened doors of the cabinets.

The methods of the Bureau were most liberal and convenient in permitting individuals to diverge from or join the regular routes, and a number of the library party journeyed thus independently. Dr. Nelan dwelling for some days at the corner of the Vale of Roses and the Street of the Old Bag at Bruges, and visiting thence, in company with Mr. Stone, the Rector Magnificus of the venerable Catholic university at Louvain, and the remarkably rich library housed in its ancient and sumptuous building.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

The travel plan for reaching Oberammergau Sunday, Sept. 4, made it necessary for the A. L. A. party to leave Brussels Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, before the close of the second congress, and those of the travel party who stayed for the closing afternoon session were obliged to take a later midnight train and join the party up the Rhine. A delay of the train caused an unfortunate but unavoidable misconnection at Liège, so that the party had time at Cöln only for a half hour visit to the great *Dom* before continuing by rail to Coblenz (Hotel Bellevue). The early start Thursday morning gave the party an enjoyable boat trip on the most storied part of the Rhine from Coblenz to Bingen, famous in song and legend, whence, after luncheon, the party journeyed by train up the west bank of the Rhine to Heidelberg, where they were joined by the late comers. After a pleasant evening at the Hotel Bellevue, annex to the Schloss Hotel, on the castle heights, commanding the beautiful view of the Neckar valley, and a thorough visit the next morning to the famous castle—some of the party later taking the funicular down below and visiting the university—the start was made at 2.30 for Munich, which was reached late in the evening for the stay at the Rheinischer Hof. On Saturday morning the start was made at 8.50 for Oberammergau, which was reached

at about 11.30 o'clock. On this post-conference trip Dr. Cole had the cooperation of Mr. R. B. Parker, another representative of the Bureau, who remained with the party till the return to Munich, whence he conducted a special party of nine to England, and at Oberammergau the party had also the benefit of the travel experience of Mr. E. L. Baker, who remained with it until Interlaken, whence a special party started under his guidance for Italy.

At Oberammergau the rain descended and the floods came, but the spirits of the party were not dampened, though the bad weather continued through most of the Swiss journey. All the party took their meals at the new house of Anton Lang, and made speaking acquaintance with the gentle and beautiful spirit of the Oberammergau "Christus," where the housewifely energy of Frau Lang, his wife, and the amiability of Fräulein Lang, his sister, made every one welcome and comfortable. Many of the party were quartered at the house of the chorus leader, Jacob Rutz, the father of Frau Lang. Several of the party took a drive during the afternoon to the extraordinary castle of Linderhof. The Sunday was given altogether to the Passion Play, which despite the disadvantages of weather made the inevitable impression of serious and noble beauty in its dramatic action and perfect religious fitness upon all the party. Excellent seats were provided, and their allotment by the Bureau representatives satisfied all. The stormy morning required the use of bad-weather costumes by the performers, but by the afternoon the brighter weather permitted the brighter garments and gave a better setting for the performance. On Monday morning an early start at 7.15 was made for Munich, where between showers an hour and a half drive gave an exterior sight of most of the objects of interest. After luncheon at the station restaurant, the party started on the eight-hour journey to Zurich amid torrents of rain. At Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, a change was made to the boat, where dinner was served on the way to Romanshorn, whence the railroad journey was resumed to Zurich, where the Hotel Continental was reached still amidst a downpour about nine o'clock. The party was met at the station by Dr. H. H. Field and Mr. A. L. Vöge, of the *Concilium Bibliographicum*, with an invitation to tarry longer at Zurich to see some of its bibliographical work and some of the city's sights, but only the most ardent travellers were able to see anything of Zurich in the continuing downpour before the departure Tuesday morning at 8.55 for Lucerne. At that usually charming city the energetic party defied the drenching storm and saw the Lion of Lucerne, and some of them the Glacier Garden, the Cathedral and the old bridge before luncheon at the Hotel Bristol. At 2.10 the narrow gauge

train over the Bruning Pass was taken for Interlaken, but it was presently stopped by a landslide, which required an hour's work to clear the track. The wonderful railway journey was enjoyed despite the rain and, an hour late, the party reached Brienz and took the boat right across the mountain walled Lake of Brienz, passed the Geissbach Falls, the rain clouds giving fine effects, and so to Interlaken, where the drive to the Hotel Bellevue was made in time for late dinner. After a morning's shopping in the enticing shops of Interlaken, an afternoon round was made up the Bernese Oberland Bahn to the Staubbach at Lauterbrunnen and over the Wengern Alp railway to Scheidegg and so round to Grindelwald for the return journey to Interlaken in the early evening. The afternoon gave a break in the monotony of storm, and the sight of the fresh snows on the Jungfrau and other Alpine summits gave added splendor to the magnificent scene, while a snow avalanche directly across the valley as the train passed by proved an exciting episode. Thursday morning the party left Interlaken and presently Switzerland behind, and in the evening reached Strassburg and the attractions of the Hotel Continental. Here some of the party actually visited libraries, the meager Volksbibliothek, started in recent years, the library of the city, devoted exclusively to city and local history and like subjects, and that of the university, to which large donations were sent from America after the Franco-Prussian war, and since then through the agency of Col. M. Richards Muckly, of Philadelphia, whose portrait occupied a conspicuous space in the library rooms. A visit to the splendid cathedral and its marvellous clock, and a drive through the old city, filled the morning, and after early luncheon start was made on the final journey to Antwerp, which was reached via Luxemburg, and after a quick change at Brussels, about eight o'clock, when a forced march was made to the Hotel Terminus. After Saturday morning shopping and the last luncheon on shore, the procession of carriages formed for the last time and landed the returning wanderers, 26 in number, on the Red Star Liner "Finland."

THE RETURN VOYAGE

Promptly at 2.15 the ship cast off, made her way down the Scheldt and about midnight at Dover received her quota of passengers from England, among them two more of the library party, who reported strenuous days and successful sightseeing in Warwick, Leamington and Stratford-on-Avon, and in London. The purser's table on the "Finland" was practically filled by the library party, and on a smooth sea the ship steamed peacefully on without stirring events until at dinner time on Tuesday a wireless message reached the voyagers of "Greetings Winifredian party."

sent via the "Bluecher" from the "Winifredian," on which Mr. Godard and six others of the party had started from Liverpool Saturday morning at ten and which was supposed to be about two hundred miles ahead. Much cogitation, especially on the part of Dr. Cole and Mr. Libbie, resulted in the following despatch, which was transmitted to the "Winifredian" via an intervening ship the next morning:

GODARD — "WINIFREDIAN:!"

Agalbanado acutilar aggenero affeutraler adesmacé acclivity agobiaron, A. L. A.

These hieroglyphics when translated from the Marconi code, carried by all ships which have wireless equipment, read as follows:

Accept our joint thanks. All arranged; you may now come home. We all unite in sending you our fondest congratulations. We can let you have rooms on the first floor. Be careful not to compromise our interests in any way. No further leave of absence can be granted you. We are all quite well. A. L. A.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Bureau of University Travel for its generally admirable arrangements, and the party was especially fortunate in having as leader Professor Cole, whose management, tact and unflinching good nature and courtesy won unanimous approval. One of the most interesting features of the homeward journey was the presentation to him of the minute prepared by Mr. B. P. Mann and representing unanimously the feeling of the entire party.

WHEREAS, Professor Charles Nelson Cole, of Oberlin, Ohio, has been, on behalf of the Bureau of University Travel, of Boston, Mass., the leader of a party leaving New York for Europe Aug. 6, 1910, and expecting to reach New York on return Sept. 19, 1910, of which party most of the undersigned have been members all the time, some of the original party having departed on the way, but left with the others the assurance of their accord with this memorial;

This memorial is to indicate that Professor Cole has endeared himself to us by his geniality, constant courtesy and patience under all the perplexities and difficulties incident to the conduct of so large a party, and that his care and exactitude in the performance of his manifold duties have ensured to us all the maximum of comfort and convenience;

That we shall all hold in grateful remembrance our association with Professor Cole, and beg him to accept from us a small token of such remembrance, that he may also remember us.

The company was called together on Saturday afternoon, when the memorial was formally presented by Mr. B. Pickman Mann to Dr. Cole, after which came a few words of appreciation by Mr. Bowker and Dr. Nolan, to all of which Dr. Cole made brief response.

The "Finland" party reached New York without mishap or further incident on Monday afternoon, Sept. 19, and learned later that the "Winifredian" party had distanced them to land by reaching Boston Monday morning.

So endeth the chronicle of the A. L. A. international expedition of 1910!

THE PLAYGROUND CONFERENCE AND THE CLEVELAND PLAY- GROUNDS

NOTES ON LIBRARY AFFILIATION

"PUBLIC recreation is to-day the largest unorganized, ignorantly administered section of American public affairs," says Dr. Gulick, former president of the Playground Association of America.

Interest in this new problem of recreation is not lacking however, as shown by the number and character of delegates attending the Play Congress in Rochester, N. Y., last June. There were over 250 delegates from all over the country with about an equal number from Rochester itself. The church, the school, the library and state institutions of correction were all represented by official delegates as well as the playgrounds and social settlements. A glance at the subjects and the names of the speakers on the program showed that the Rochester Congress would not confine itself to a discussion of playgrounds and playground methods and activities alone. This particular part of the question loomed large, of course, with all its brand new problems of equipment and management, but the real question before the Congress seemed to be that of cooperation and organization in the broadest sense, in order to attain the proper use of all the facilities and opportunities for recreation in a city.

As to the playgrounds in particular, the reports showed 336 cities now maintaining them, and 195 cities seeking to establish them. Mr. De Groot, of Chicago, said that the problem that confronted the playground people was one characteristically American in that it had come upon us with a rush, and that the manufacturers had risen to the occasion with characteristic promptitude and flooded the market with mechanical devices. He insisted that a trained leader of the right personality was the first essential. Perhaps some likeness and relation to library work may be discovered here.

How wide the scope of the "properly organized public recreation" might be, was indicated by the discussion of the regulation of public dance halls and moving picture shows, private and commercial enterprises though they be; for they furnish, even more than baseball, recreation for the mass of the people. Mrs. Charles H. Israels, chairman of the Committee on Amusements and Vacation Resources of Working Girls, New York City, told of the two model free-for-all dance halls recently opened in New York and operated to compete with the old dance halls' attractions of good floors, good music, and even the vaudeville features, the supervision so little in evidence as not to be noticed by the patrons. Mr. John Collier, of the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures, discussed this new form of

drama, popular and low-priced as never drama was before,—the real "people's theatre."

Perhaps the report on Story-telling by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, of the New York Public Library, chairman of the Committee on Story-telling, showed most decidedly the beginnings of co-operative work. Requests were sent out by the chairman to the members of that committee all over the country, asking for a report upon story-telling in the delegates' particular city. In how many institutions was it carried on, regularly or irregularly by volunteer or professional story-tellers or by persons whose regular duties included story-telling? Mr. Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Association, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Playground Association of America, says of the report which came of this enquiry:

"An almost unending series of possibilities of great value were disclosed in connection with the Report of the Committee upon Story-telling at the Fourth Annual Playground Congress held recently at Rochester. I look for great developments in this direction during the coming year. To many of the delegates at that convention it was a totally new idea in children's work and one that offered immediate practical possibilities. Personally I consider the work of the greatest value and hope it may be extended very rapidly."

This report was published in the September number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, p. 404.

In the discussion which followed the report some of the "immediate practical possibilities of story-telling" were demonstrated. Mr. Seumas McManus opened the discussion by telling a story. And what a story it was! Of the king who was so great a gentleman that no one—no one in all the world—could make him say "You're a liar!" A little breathless, satisfied silence at the close, then thunderous applause from the crowded room. As soon as he could make himself heard again, Mr. McManus gave the theory of story-telling: "There's a moral to the story I just told ye—but first—Did ye like it?" Applause. "Well, then, hang the moral!"

The story was liked so well that another impromptu program was arranged in which Miss Tyler, of the New York Public Library, and Mr. McManus took part. It came one evening after the close of the regular program, and after midnight, at the close of a strenuous sixteen hour day, a large crowd listened with delight to a "Just so" story and "Billie Burns' trip to the moon."

In the discussion of Miss Moore's report the work of the various cities in story-telling was shown. It developed that most of it is regularly carried on in the libraries by professional story-tellers or assistants whose regular duties include story-telling.

In Cleveland since the beginning of the

organization of playgrounds, story-telling has been regularly carried on in them by the public library assistants. This year there have been ten municipal playgrounds besides those in connection with the summer schools. Each playground has been in charge of a young man and a young woman, college students and graduates of the Normal School. The Director of Children's Work in conference with the Superintendent of playgrounds worked out a schedule providing for two story hours a week for each playground. Definite hours in the morning and afternoon were set so as not to interfere with the other playground activities. The Director of Children's Work was invited to give a talk on story-telling to the playground leaders at one of their meetings in the City Hall.

From the experience here in Cleveland deductions upon several points may be drawn. There have been volunteer story-tellers in the playgrounds as well as the story-tellers from the library who are regularly scheduled from the office of the Director of Children's Work for this, and who come to it with the fund of stories and experience from their winter's work in the library. Volunteer service from the playground side is not to be obviously discouraged. If the volunteer story-teller has real ability, she works out successfully in interesting the children, and her success is felt in the library by the children's asking for the books with the stories. The stories told, too, it is found should be the simple ones, of ready appeal to the children's interests, and should be told with the greatest simplicity of manner in the telling.

As to the circulation of books on the playground, no library can afford to sacrifice good books, and it is bad to introduce children to books which are already in poor condition. There is no opportunity for the adequate supervision of the use of books upon the playgrounds so the question becomes one of the sacrifice, or supplying books in bad condition. Yet a very important point may be lost if the connection is not made between the stories and the books, so arrangements were made to have the children from the playgrounds visit the libraries in groups with the playground leaders. The libraries welcomed as many of these visits as could be made.

How well this coöperation has worked out is shown in the spirit of the following incident: a group of children from a playground on the West Side were taken from a day's outing to a park on the south side of town. They were near a branch library. The leader telephoned and asked to bring the children for a story and a visit to another branch library in their city. They were made very welcome. It would seem that in this coöperation the library is extending its usefulness and perhaps is helping to solve the new American problem.

RHODA C. SHEPARD.

LIBRARY WEEK AT SAGAMORE, LAKE GEORGE, SEPT. 18-25

THE 20th annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held at Sagamore on Lake George, Sept. 18-25. The official register shows an attendance of 157 persons. Of the 121 coming from the state, 59 were from the Greater New York. Outside the state, the attendance ranged from Finland to California. Finland was represented by Mr. Holmberg, head of the People's College at Borgå, and Norway and Sweden by three members of the Pratt Institute Library class of 1911. The weather was good for the most part, and everything favored the success of the meeting.

The conference was opened on Monday evening, Sept. 19, by the president, Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University (for his address, "The librarian as an educator," see p. 437). Mr. W. R. Eastman, chairman of the Committee on library institutes, offered some interesting comments on the annual report of the committee, which had already appeared in the July number of *New York Libraries*. The discussion of the report was opened by Miss N. L. Ruckteshler, who testified to the stimulating effect of such meetings in her own and other communities. She was followed by Miss Askew, who said the New Jersey round tables are very informal. They are chiefly teaching institutes, the members often devoting the session to some one topic which may be of use to all. The treasurer's report was then presented, showing a balance of \$517.70 in the treasury. In the absence of Mr. Clarence B. Lester, chairman of the Committee on legislation, his report was read by Mr. Solis-Cohen. Mr. Lester stated that in the number and significance of laws passed, the even year is usually unimportant because of the small number of legislatures in session, and 1910 follows this general rule. Kentucky passed one of the few important library laws of the year, creating a library commission. It shall consist of five members appointed by the governor for terms of four years. One member shall be a woman appointed from a list of three suggested by the Federation of Women's Clubs. The commission shall appoint a secretary as its chief executive officer at a salary of not more than \$1500. The total annual appropriation is \$6000. In closing its report, the committee directed the attention of members of the association to the opportunity for some effort throughout the state, especially in the cities and larger villages, toward more direct and effective service in the practical guidance of the civic work of the community. Coöperation between the local libraries would afford much assistance in effective service. Miss Rose Murray then announced that during the week she would give informal demonstrations of the methods of binding and repairing books

in use in the New York Public Library, and that Miss J. H. Crissey would do the same for the methods of cleaning and repairing books in the Troy Public Library. The president announced the following committees: *Nominating*: Mary W. Plummer, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Walter L. Brown. *Resolutions*: Arthur E. Bostwick, Frank P. Hill, Caroline M. Underhill. *Auditing*: Asa Wynkoop.

Tuesday morning's session was devoted to the inter-relation of libraries. Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the State Library, read a paper on the relation of the New York State Library to the work of college and reference libraries, which will appear in full in *New York Libraries*. Miss A. E. Sanborn, Mrs. M. J. Sibley, Miss Edith Clarke, Mr. F. P. Hill and others shared in the discussion which followed. Dr. R. H. Whitten and Mr. F. C. Hicks discussed the work of the special library and its relation to the general library. Dr. Whitten spoke of the library of the Public Service Commission of New York City. He displayed the poster which was distributed among the 600 employees of the commission, whose work involves the laying down of policies of tremendous importance. The poster states that the library consists of a working collection of 2600 volumes and 6000 pamphlets. Its purpose is to keep in touch with progress the world over; to have the facts always at hand, to avoid going over old ground, to profit by the experience of others. In order to have the material quickly at hand, they try to index the information contained in books and periodicals and not the titles or sets of books. As the library becomes more specialized, it is more possible as well as more important to index in this way. Mr. Hicks's paper will soon appear in the JOURNAL.

The president appointed the following reception committee: The Misses Underhill, Casamajor, Matthews, Prescott, Keller, Coit, and Askew.

The session of Tuesday evening was given over to a very interesting illustrated lecture by Mr. A. W. Abrams, chief of the Division of Visual Instruction on the history and topography of the Lake George and Lake Champlain region. This lecture, together with a fine exhibit of framed wall pictures and hand photographs was designed to set forth the work of the division. Mr. Abrams prefaced his lecture with a brief synopsis of that work. He spoke of the large number of wall pictures, hand photographs, and lantern slides which might be loaned to libraries, schools and other educational institutions throughout the state, and said that the division was preparing to circularize more extensively than heretofore in order to call attention to its work. He wanted the coöperation of the libraries in getting quickly to the would-be borrower information in regard to the rules governing the loan of material, and he wanted the libraries to be more frequent borrowers than they are now. The

Mural Proof Studios of Brooklyn sent a representative exhibition of their large canvases designed for the wall decoration of libraries and school-houses. Together with the pictures from the State Division of Visual Instruction they were hung during the week.

The topic of the Wednesday morning session was "Poetry in the children's room." Miss Agnes Cowing, of Pratt Institute Library, presided. The first number of the program was a paper by Miss M. W. Plummer, of which the following abstract was prepared by the author: Poetry applied to life. Reasons: it opens our eyes and ears to the poetry about us in nature and in life. It offers through its scope and variety a resource developing as we develop from children through youth, through the successive stages of manhood. It is a powerful lever for raising the level of life and conduct, through the combination of emotion, thought, and aspiration which we find in most of the best poetry. It has the transforming power of all imaginative work, giving color, depth, and height to our too often drab, level, unresonant living. It is the best which we have for the ideal. Through it we attain the vision without which the people perish. Children's librarians in many libraries have been experimenting with poetry on their bulletins, in the reading aloud of poems in the story-hour, and have confirmed their theory that the majority of children like poetry for its rhythm and rhyme, that some are sensitive to words, and that many others get a pleasure from it they, nor we, cannot assign to any one feature of it; undefinable, but none the less a pleasure. Why does the interest in and love of poetry stop with school days, as it generally does, if not earlier? Music has its supporters who do not allow it to be neglected, theaters constantly suggest the drama, exhibitions of sculpture and painting are always with us, but there is no one to present and foster the claim of poetry. There are no gatherings in great halls or on street corners to hear the reading and reciting of poetry, there is but little poetry of value in the school readers, and little is learned in the modern home as in the home of the past. There will be certain dangers to be avoided in our use of poetry; it must not be made a fad. The appeal of the higher kinds of poetry must always be kept in view. The mechanizing of the poem, making it a means to some utilitarian end, must be made impossible, and there should be an academic standard of poems for reading, for those readers unfamiliar with and uncritical of verse. Indeed no one should attempt the reading of poetry to children who is not truly appreciative of the best poetry. At the same time the problem of maintaining the child's interest in poetry through the adolescent period and re-creating in the adult the poetic imagination of childhood is one that should engage the

attention of all lovers of poetry and believers in it, whether they be librarians or not, but it should particularly interest librarians.

Miss Plummer was followed by Miss Anna C. Tyler, of the New York Public Library, who told of a branch library frequented by the pupils of a trade school for girls, many of whom do not care for the books in the children's room. Miss Tyler tried with great success, in her story hour, the reading of Tennyson's idyl of *Launcelot and Elaine*. Prefacing her reading with enough historical setting to make the story easily comprehended, and telling the tale in parts, she found no difficulty in holding their attention. The results were not so good when she took the idyls in order. The wandering attention of her hearers must first be made captive by some great poem before they would follow the lesser. Miss C. W. Hewins deprecated the fact that children no longer committed to memory good poetry as formerly, and cited the many good poems to be found in the school readers of fifty to eighty years ago. Miss Clara W. Hunt spoke briefly of the child's welfare exhibit to be held in November in the Seventh Regiment armory in New York. A careful selection of anthologies for children was displayed.

The Thursday morning session was opened by the president, who called the vice-president, Miss Coit, to the chair. The topic of the session was reading for rural communities, and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, of the New York College of Agriculture, was the first speaker. She spoke of the conditions of rural life. Farming has become a science, and the need of scientific training is duly appreciated so far as the boys in a family are concerned, but has not yet been felt as a necessity for the girls. The boy has been made content to stay on the farm by teaching him how to deal scientifically with the live stock and the crops. The question is to make the girl satisfied with her task by putting some science into her work and making her feel that it is an intelligent and interesting occupation. The living conditions in rural communities are frequently deplorable. There is great need of arousing interest in books and articles relating to sanitation and nutrition. The college at Ithaca conducts correspondence courses for farmers' wives, and is prepared to refer to experts any questions in regard to household chemistry which may be sent. The college will welcome the co-operation of libraries in preparing lists of reading, in starting clubs, and in circulating good literature among the rural population. There is need of such books as Abbott's "Training of parents," Saleeby's writings and works on eugenics. Miss Zaidee Brown, chairman of the committee on the reading of rural communities, stated that in New York state about one and three-fourths million people live in small villages and the open country, and the great majority of these—

probably from 80 to 90 per cent.—have not the use of a public library. In the smaller villages that have libraries, the amount of use in proportion to the population is more than three times that of the state as a whole, and this in spite of short hours, small collections and untrained service. The plan last year was to work by counties, enlisting a group of persons in each locality. Owing to pressure of other work, but little has been done, but enough to show that at least one person on the central committee should be able to give a great deal of time to the work. The plan was to work as far as possible through existing organizations, such as women's clubs, teachers' institutes, and county and state fairs. A sample travelling library has been exhibited at two county and the last two state fairs. Two changes facilitate the work: one, that by a change in the state education law the school libraries may be used by others than teachers and pupils, subject to rules prescribed by the commissioner of education; the other, that hereafter the travelling libraries sent out by the state for general reading will cost less. The first 25 books are to be absolutely free. If more are desired, they may be obtained by paying a fee of 50 cents for each 25 books.

In the discussion which followed Miss Webster said the Geneseo library sent out travelling libraries through the county. It is very difficult to select books for them. The country store is also the country library, and the books obtained there are a pretty poor sort of training for boys and girls. Miss Askew spoke of the large circulation of the *Fireside Companion* and the false ideas of life gained from such publications. Miss Rose, of the State College of Agriculture, spoke of the little social intercourse between the women of farming communities and the value of some topic of interest and study which would bring them together. Fifteen thousand women of the state are taking the correspondence courses in poultry, horticulture, the dairy, and general agriculture, and the college would be very glad to send registration cards to the libraries for distribution.

At the Friday morning session, in the absence of Miss M. W. Plummer, chairman of the committee on normal schools, Miss Helen Rex Keller read her report, and Miss M. E. Hall, chairman of the sub-committee on high schools, read the report of that committee. In these records of progress are the following items: At the Geneseo Normal School, a course for teacher librarians will be inaugurated this year. Such a course is also being opened in the School of Education in Chicago. The subject of libraries as related to schools was presented in three papers at the annual University convocation. A library conference at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association has been planned. Lists useful to high school librarians have been printed in *New York Libraries*. The commit-

tee has kept in close touch with the high school libraries movement throughout the country, and feels that there has been during the year a decided awakening of interest both in the schools themselves and in the public libraries. Mr. Wiswell, state school inspector, then gave an interesting historical sketch of the New York school libraries, closing with the prediction that their highest usefulness is yet to come. Miss Clatworthy, of Dayton, spoke briefly of her recent visits to European libraries.

Friday evening the association had the great pleasure of hearing Mr. Frank Moore Colby read some chapters from his forthcoming book of essays. Miss E. L. Foote then gave a report on salaries and methods in English libraries, which will probably appear in the *JOURNAL*.

Saturday morning a report on Reading for inmates of penal institutions was presented by Miss E. P. Clarke, of the committee, and some interesting notes on the Brussels conference made by Mr. R. R. Bowker were read by Miss Mabel Haines. Mr. Gaillard moved that the "Committee on legislation be authorized to prepare a bill for submission to the state legislature for better protection from theft of property of public and corporate libraries of the state." Mr. Hill called attention to the fact that the Brooklyn Public Library has drafted an act to be introduced to the legislature this year, and asked to have the motion amended so that the bill might be introduced this year. Carried. The reports of the auditing committee and committee on resolutions were then read. The committee on resolutions expressed its "appreciation of the efforts of the officers and committees who have done so much to make the meeting a professional and social success; and especially to the treasurer, Mr. Gaillard, who, this year, as for many years past, has labored untiringly to that end, we wish particularly to thank the friends who have added interest to our program, especially Mr. Frank Moore Colby, Dr. Alfred W. Abrams, Chief of the State Division of Visual Instruction, and Mr. L. O. Wiswell, State Inspector of School Libraries. To Mr. W. K. Bixby and Mr. T. B. Simpson, summer residents of this charming region, who have extended many courtesies to our members, we desire to return grateful acknowledgment; and we wish to express our appreciation of the use of boats and tennis courts and bowling alleys, so freely offered by the management of the Sagamore." The report of the committee on nominations was then read, and the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the following officers for the coming year: president, Frank P. Hill; vice-president, William F. Seward; secretary, Harriet B. Prescott; treasurer, Edwin White Gaillard. The meeting was then adjourned.

MARY L. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

A. L. A. PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

THE Professional Training Section of the American Library Association held its first meeting at Mackinac, July 2.

The meeting was devoted to the consideration of two main topics, "Essentials of a good library school" and "The apprentice class." Informal discussions by many of the librarians present added greatly to the interest in the meeting.

In her discussion of "The essentials of a good library school," Miss Edith Tobitt, of the Omaha Public Library, emphasized the importance of a complete equipment. She said, "This equipment should contain not only representative collections of classes of books usually found in a public library, but must also contain a map collection, picture collections, documents, publications of societies, reference books both foreign and English, a full collection of trade bibliographies, when possible some special collections, and as much more material as may be necessary to form a basis for the instruction of students who are to become librarians of various classes of libraries."

Other phases of the topic considered by Miss Tobitt were those of entrance requirements to library schools, the selection of student candidates and the importance of giving attention in library schools to the business and financial side of library work and to the social extension work of the library. In conclusion the speaker said, "There are some schools in existence which are purporting to teach in full all details of our profession when in reality only the most elementary instruction is being given, frequently by means of trifling collections of books and to students who are wholly unprepared. Schools of this class and those teaching only technical work should be avoided by the student who works with the end in view of giving the best of himself in the service of the public."

Purd B. Wright, of the Los Angeles Public Library, and William F. Yust, of the Louisville Free Public Library, led in the discussion of this question.

The apprentice class in the large library was discussed by Miss Jessie Welles, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and by Miss Alice Shepard, of the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass.

Miss Welles described the work of the apprentice class at Pittsburgh, where there are three groups of lectures, as follows:

1. A group treating of library technique designed to give the student a general survey of the subject and special instruction in the systems used in the Pittsburgh Library.
2. A group planned to familiarize the stu-

dent with the work of the Pittsburgh Library, of other Pittsburgh institutions and with local conditions and history.

3. A group on general history and literature designed to acquaint the student with the best books on these subjects.

The courses are given by different members of the staff, each one selected for his ability to deal practically with the subject in question.

The work of the apprentice class at the Springfield Library was described by Miss Shepard. In conclusion she said, "The main advantages of the apprentice system with us have been:

"1. The actual addition in service of several persons to the working force of the library through the busiest months of the year.

"2. The reflex benefit upon the staff through their work in teaching the class.

"3. Provision for eligible list of available candidates for vacancies that may occur in the staff."

This question was discussed by Frank P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, Arthur E. Bostwick, of the St. Louis Public Library, and George F. Bowerman, of the District of Columbia Public Library.

In concluding her paper on "The apprentice class in the small library," Miss Maude Van Buren, of the Mankato, Minn., Public Library, said in part, "An apprentice course should be taken up during the time of year when the most active work of the library is in progress. Relative values and the distinctions between essentials and non-essentials are brought out in the small library to a degree impossible in the library school unless the instructors have had broad experience in the general work of the library. The work actually accomplished by the short term apprentice hardly compensates for the time the librarian spends in teaching and revision which might be devoted more profitably to the actual work of the library."

Miss Grace D. Rose, of the Davenport, Iowa, Public Library, said in part, "It has been our experience that the amount of help given by an apprentice just out of high school does not compensate for the time their instruction requires, while several apprentices who were college graduates were reliable assistants long before their term was over."

The question was discussed further by Arthur L. Bailey, of the Wilmington Free Institute Library.

Following the adoption of By-laws for the section, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library School; secretary, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Summer Library School.

CHALMERS HADLEY.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE COLORED BRANCH OF THE LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

On Sept. 22 and 23 the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Colored Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library was celebrated. The program the first afternoon was for children and emphasized the story hour as a means of guiding children's reading. Prof. J. S. Cotter, Principal of the Eighth Street Colored School of Louisville, read an original poem on the story hour.

The exercises on the evening of the second day were for adults. The chief feature of the program was a number of three minute addresses by colored citizens on what the library has done and what it means to the colored people of the city.

A small four-page folder was issued for distribution during and after the exercises. It gives the leading facts in the history of the library, the hours of opening, the record of volumes circulated, a statement about reference work done, meetings held and entertainments given and the members of the Colored Branch staff.

WM. F. YUST.

THE STORY HOUR

JOSEPH S. COTTER

*(Written for the celebration of the fifth anniversary
of the opening of the Library for Colored
People in Louisville, Ky.,
Sept. 23, 1910)*

Ef you want to play at livin'
So's to keep you spry an' sweet,
Ef you'd ketch de gist o' wisdom
As it sparkles in defeat;
Ef you'd have a tip in pleasure
Whar de worth outstrips de bids,
Heah de lady tell de stories
To de kids.

Now you needn't talk like big folks,
An' you needn't spruce so fine,
An' you needn't long for rubies,
An' you needn't pause to dine,
For all dis will come by dreamin',
Whilst yo' eyes own wakeful lids,
Whar de lady tells de stories
To de kids.

Some is settin' on dey haunches,
Some is leanin' on dey hands,
Not a single onc gits tired
Kase dey roams in fairy lands.
Dey plays hide-an'-seek wid nations,
Dey de 'arth an' heaven's hybrids
As de lady tells de stories
To de kids.

An' you think you rule in China,
An' you dream you own Japan,
An' you bow befo' de cradle
In de blessed Holy Lan',
An' you see de Grecian temples,
An' you climb de pyramids
When de lady tells de stories
To de kids.

BRUSSELS CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

"PROCEEDINGS of the *Congrès International de Bibliographie et de Documentation*" (vol. 2, no. 2, Brussels, 1910) consists essentially of a French translation of the Anglo-American cataloging rules, published as a contribution to the study of the question of international rules to be brought up at the coming congress. A prefatory note states that the Anglo-American rules are simple, clear and sufficiently detailed to "guide in the editing of notices relative to works of all times and lands," constituting a "veritable international coordination," and needing but little addition and change to make their universal employ possible.

F. W.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA TRAINING SCHOOL

The Library Training School began its sixth year September 23, with an enrollment of 10 students, as follows:

Miss Fanny Cook, Macon, Ga.
Miss Susie M. Flournoy, Cave Spring, Ga.
Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, West Point, Ga.
Miss Carolyn Moore, Columbia, S. C.
Miss Claire Tomlinson, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Miss Fanny Turner, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss May Wootton, Norcross, Ga.
Miss Bertha Young, Bradford, Pa.
Miss Margaret Gibbs, Madison, Ga.
Miss Theresa Hood, Talladega, Ala.

NOTES OF GRADUATES

Miss Caroline Gregg, '10, was married in Marietta, Ga., October 3 to Mr. Robert McCulloch of Montana.
Miss Lieze Holmes, '09, has been acting as substitute in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta during the summer months.
Miss Alberta Malone, '08, has resigned her position as librarian of the Woman's College Library, Meridian, Mississippi, and has been appointed librarian of the Library of Furman University, Greenville, S. C.
Miss Ethel Pitcher, '10, has been appointed librarian of the Woman's College Library, Meridian, Mississippi.
Miss Frances Pickett, '10, has been appointed librarian of the Judson College Library, Marion, Ala.
Miss Anne Murrill, '10, has been appointed librarian of the Agricultural Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
Miss Gertrude Olmsted, '10, has been appointed assistant in the Jackson Square Branch of the New York Public Library.
Miss Lucy Yancey, '10, has been appointed librarian of the Agricultural Library of the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

JULIA T. RANKIN, *Director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school began its 19th year on Sept. 30 with the following students enrolled:

Buckingham, Elsie Bishop, Springfield, O. Connelly, Marguerite, Washington, D. C., Washington Kindergarten Normal School, 1906-08; Apprentice course, District of Columbia Public Library, six months.

Dayton, Hazel Irene, Hudson, N. Y., Drew Seminary, Carmel, N. Y., 1909-10.

Du Bois, Isabel, New Paltz, N. Y., New Paltz State Normal, 1908-10; assistant New Paltz State Normal Library, 1908-10.

Evans, Lillian, Huntingdon, Pa., A.B. Juniata College, 1910.

Flanner, Caroline Durand, Washington, D. C., Washington (D. C.) Normal School, 1906-08; District of Columbia Public Library, Apprentice course, 1908; assistant, 1909-10.

Folk, Helen M. L., Suffolk, Va., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, three years.

French, Anna, Kalamazoo, Mich., Michigan State Normal, two years; Western State Normal Library, Kalamazoo, 1907-10, assistant.

Gregory, Charlotte, Chicago, Alliance française library, six months.

Ganser, Helen Aline, Norristown, Pa., Drexel Institute, one year.

Haight, Rachel Webb, Lebanon, Pa.

Heims, Louise Peyton, Philadelphia, four years Drexel Institute Library, assistant.

Hunter, Isabel, Philadelphia.

Love, Gladys, Olean, N. Y., Olean Public Library, six months.

McMichael, Margaret, West Chester, Pa., A.B. Swarthmore College.

Miller, Norma Goldsborough, Tuxedo Park, Md., A.B. Woman's College, Balt. Student Service, Library of Congress, nine months, L.C. 3 months temporary position.

Price, Marian, Whitford, Pa., A.B. Vassar, 1910.

Shick, Elizabeth, Washington, D. C., Woman's College, Frederick, Md., one year, District of Columbia Public Library, four years, assistant in Circulating department.

Shryock, Genevieve A., Philadelphia, studied in Melun, France, Leipsic and Berlin three years.

Sloan, Ida, Blairsville, Pa., A.B. Blairsville College.

Subers, Mildred, Ashbourne, Pa., Wilson College, one year.

Whiteman, Margaret, Latrobe, Pa., Ph.B. Dickinson College.

There have been no changes in the faculty, which consists of the director and Miss Julia A. Hopkins and Miss Stella T. Doane, instructors. Miss Rose Murray, supervisor of binding in the New York Public Library gave a lecture on mending on Thursday, Oct. 6, and Miss Lutie Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, spoke on "Some Western phases of library work, including commission activities" on Oct. 11.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE CLASS OF 1910

Minerva Griswold Beckwith, cataloger, University of Chicago.

Mabel Eaman, cataloger, University of Chicago.

Mary Emma Herr, assistant, Chatham Square Branch, New York Public Library.

Cordelia Brown Hodge, cataloger, Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Jean Barnes Hoskins, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.

Sarah Lyon Howell, assistant, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York.

R. Louise Keller, cataloger, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

Grace Jean McIntosh, assistant librarian, Montgomery (Ala.) Library Association.

Anne Allston Porcher, assistant librarian, Clemson College, S. C.

Miltama Rowe, librarian, State Normal School, Spearfish, S. D.

Adah Shelly, cataloger, University of Chicago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Short, librarian, Stevens Point (Wis.) Normal School Library.

Edna Stone Stewart, assistant, Children's Department, Brooklyn.

Alice N. Tyler, cataloger, University of Chicago.

Ida L. Wolf, assistant Order department, Ohio State University.

Ruth Woolman, cataloger, University of Chicago.

Miss Marion Mosher has been cataloging in the University of Rochester library during the summer, and Miss Katherine Rogers has organized the Shedd-Porter Memorial Library at Alsted, N. H.

Miss Sara L. Young, '06, has been appointed librarian of the American Philosophical Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Margaret Widdemere, '09, has accepted a position with the Rosenbach Company of Philadelphia, dealers in rare books.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

INDIANA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The ninth Summer school for librarians was conducted by the Public Library Commission at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, from July 22 to August 2. The instructors were Carl H. Milam, secretary of the Public Library Commission, director; Miss Florence R. Curtis, University of Illinois Library School; Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant organizer, Public Library Commission; and William M. Hepburn, librarian, Purdue University.

There were also several visiting lecturers, including the following:

Mr. Louis J. Bailey, librarian, Public Library, Gary, Ind.

Mr. A. E. Bostwick, librarian, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, librarian, Indiana State Library.

Miss Eliza C. Browning, librarian, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Mr. Arthur Cunningham, librarian, Indiana State Normal, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Miss Electra Doren, acting librarian, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.
 Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, president Public Library Commission of Indiana.
 Mr. Chalmers Hadley, secretary, American Library Association.
 Mr. W. E. Henry, librarian, University of Washington, Seattle.
 Mr. William M. Hepburn, librarian, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
 Mr. Edward C. Hertzberg, Monastery Bindery, Chicago.
 Mr. John Lapp, legislative reference librarian, Indiana State Library.
 Mr. Harlow Lindley, librarian, Earlham College.
 Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, Cambridge City, Ind.

A total of 91 lectures was given during the course, divided as follows: Cataloging, 20; classification, 12; book selection, 11; reference, 10; children's work, 10; administration, 11. Other technical processes, 12; miscellaneous lectures, 5.

Of the lectures by outside persons, seven were on phases of book selection, nine on the administration course and four miscellaneous.

Although the course was full without it, a problem was assigned in book selection. It consisted in the preparation of a buying list of \$100 worth of books for a small library, no title to be included of a book published before 1906. The results were decidedly gratifying, and it is hard to believe that any one of the pupils will ever purchase for a very small library a book that has not appeared in the *A. L. A. Booklist*. The problem was outlined during the first week and was not due until near the end of the course. Children's books were not included in this list as a \$50 list of juvenile books was prepared separately.

On Saturday, July 9, the members of the class and the instructors went in a body to Dayton, Ohio. Miss Doren, the acting librarian, with some of her staff, met the visitors at the station and conducted them to the places of interest. The first stop was at the National Cash Register plant, where a hurried half-hour was spent very pleasantly. From there the students were taken to the Malleable Iron Works shops, where they saw one of Dayton's well-known factory club libraries. The local librarian explained the activities of a working girls' club and the use made of the library books.

After a luncheon at the Young Men's Christian Association the afternoon was spent at the Public Library. Museum, Loan department, Reference room, Cataloging department, Reading room, College corner, Children's room, Repair room, were all visited in turn and then past a very invigorating

punch bowl, the visitors were led into the auditorium, where very brief talks were made about the different phases of the Dayton library work.

Another special feature of the course was the holding of two round table discussions near the end of the term. An effort was made to touch upon all sorts of things that had necessarily been omitted from the course.

Throughout the term there were distributed to the students many publications which it was felt they should know about and have in their profession. These included library school catalogs, library periodicals, bulletins, etc.

The class consisted of 19 regular students and one special student, all but two of whom were from Indiana libraries. Two were from high school libraries, three from college libraries and the others from public libraries.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

A meeting of the New York State Library School Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Tuesday evening, July 5. An informal dinner preceded the meeting. Nearly 60 members were present. The report of the Advisory committee contained several valuable, well-considered suggestions made to the faculty for strengthening the work of the school. The following officers were elected for the year 1910-11: *president*, Judson T. Jennings, librarian, Seattle Public Library; *1st vice president*, Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian, Iowa University; *2d vice president*, Julia Steffa, librarian, Pomona College; *secretary-treasurer*, Bessie Sargeant Smith, librarian, Carnegie West Branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Executive committee: The officers and Harold L. Leupp, associate librarian, University of California; Ono M. Imhoff, assistant, Legislative Reference Dept., Wisconsin Free Library Commission; June R. Donnelly, director, Drexel Institute Library School.

Advisory committee: Arthur L. Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library; Mary L. Jones, librarian, Bryn Mawr College; Edwin H. Anderson, assistant director, New York Public Library.

The 25th school year opened Wednesday, Oct. 5, with an enrollment of 44 students.

PERSONAL NOTES

Adsit, Miss R. Lionne, head of the loan department of the District of Columbia Public Library, and Mr. Charles E. Rush, librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, were married at Voorheesville, N. Y., Sept. 7. Both Miss Adsit and Mr. Rush were graduated with the class of '08.

Callahan, Miss Lilian J., B.L.S., '10, has been appointed assistant in the Educational Extension Division of the N. Y. State Library.

Evans, Miss Magdalen, '09-'10, was married to Mr. Chancey Juday, Sept. 6, at Kankakee, Ill.

Hawkes, Miss Blanche L., '07-'08, has been appointed assistant to the editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, Madison, Wis.

Hill, Mr. Galen W., B.L.S., '10, was appointed assistant in the N. Y. State Law Library, Sept. 1.

Holdridge, Miss Kathreen, '10, goes to the Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa., as cataloger, Oct. 1.

Long, Miss Harriet C., B.L.S., '10, has been appointed assistant in the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Public Library.

Topping, Miss Elizabeth R., '00-'10, has been engaged to catalog the library of McMinnville College, Ore.

Vitz, Mr. Carl P. P., '07, director's assistant, N. Y. State Library, was married to Miss Adelaide R. Van Aernam, at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 22.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The School opened Sept. 15, with a registration of 28 students, as follows:

Sybil Barney, Oshkosh, Wis. Graduate University of Wisconsin, 1903; post-graduate work at George Washington University, 1909.

Louisa O. Bleecker, Bloomfield, N. J. Graduate Bloomfield High School, 1904.

Evelyn M. Blodgett, Springfield, Mass. A.B. Vassar, 1909.

Marion P. Bolles, Brooklyn, N. Y. Graduate Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, 1908; special student, Florida State College, 1906-7.

Jeanie M. Bulmer, Montreal, Canada. Private schools, Montreal and Paris.

Ruth Cowgill, Topeka, Kansas. A.B. Washburn College, Topeka, 1900.

Ruth E. Crocker, Portland, Oregon. Graduate Portland High School.

Ingegärd Ekman, Gothenburg, Sweden. Graduate Gothenburg High School, 1903; special student, Gothenburg University.

Florence D. Forbes, Rochester, N. Y. A.B. Smith, 1909.

Leila G. Forbes, Canton, N. Y. A.B. St. Lawrence University, 1908.

Alice S. Griswold, Hartford, Conn. Graduate Hartford High School, 1902.

Mabel E. Hay, Newport, R. I. Graduate Rogers' High School, Newport, 1907; post-graduate, same.

Florence Hulings, Oil City, Pa. Graduate Oil City High School, 1894; special student, Brooklyn Heights Seminary, 1895.

Augusta Jadwin, Carbondale, Pa. Graduate Carbondale High School, 1900; special student, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, 1909-10.

Mary W. Johnson, Portland, Oregon. Graduate Omaha High School, 1898; special student, University of Nebraska, 1898-9.

Bertha K. Krauss, Ottawa, Ohio. Ph.B. Ohio State University, 1892.

Lilli Lampe, Bergen, Norway. Private schools, Norway, Germany and England. Grace B. McCartney, Rochester, N. Y. Ph.B. Rochester University, 1909.

Anna May, Oshkosh, Wis. A.B. Smith College, 1907.

Bertha M. Mitchell, New York City. Private schools.

Ethel H. Opdycke, West New York, N. J. Graduate Cushing Academy, 1908; special student, Mt. Holyoke College, 1909; Teachers' College, 1910.

Irene C. Phillips, Jersey City, N. J. Graduate Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, 1895.

Rachel Rhoades, Columbus, Ohio. A.B. Ohio State University, 1910.

Effie A. Rieber, Bergen, Norway. Private schools, Norway and England.

Jessie M. Sargent, St. Louis, Mo. Graduate Monticello Seminary, Illinois, 1900.

Helen Sayer, Brooklyn, N. Y. Private schools.

Nellie J. Shields, Pittsburgh, Pa. Graduate Pittsburgh High School, 1904.

Alice Willigerod, East Orange, N. J. Private schools.

The registration represents 11 states and three foreign countries, nine colleges and 21 libraries, as 21 have had experience in libraries. Ten others are graduates of high schools, and the remainder have been educated in private schools and seminaries, at home and abroad.

The students from Sweden and Norway, arriving early, began their practice a week in advance of the class so as to gain time to attend the State Association meeting at Lake George.

The recent fire at Pratt Institute affected only the School of Fine Arts and has not delayed the work of the Library School.

The curriculum of the first term shows no change worth mentioning. Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, will inaugurate the lecture-course by visiting lecturers on Oct. 6 and 7, with her talk on "Some Western phases of library work" and on "Travelling libraries," giving a supplementary and complimentary address entitled "Why a librarian?"

The School will attend the October meeting of the Long Island Library Club, at which a report will be made of the State meeting and a paper will be presented on "The institutions and societies," with which the libraries of Brooklyn might coöperate.

A periodical rack has been added to the equipment of the classroom, in which will be kept the various library periodicals for a week or so after their arrival, as well as the current A. L. A. and commission publications.

MARY W. PLUMMER, Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The college year begins with the following changes in the instructing staff: Charles K. Bolton, Boston Athenæum, has been appointed Associate professor of Library sci-

ence; Isabella M. Cooper, N. Y., '08, has become instructor in Book selection and reference.

The title of director has been dropped in all the schools of the College and sub-faculties established consisting of those instructors connected with the several technical departments. Mary E. Robbins remains as chairman of the Library School Faculty.

A course in documents is being given by Isadore G. Mudge, to continue till February. This course deals with U. S. public documents from the three points of view of acquisition, cataloging, and reference use, and includes, besides, some work in the cataloging and reference use of certain state and municipal documents.

On October 1 the total registration of the College was 733, of the Library School 115, distributed as follows: Seniors 12, Juniors 30, Sophomores 15, Freshmen 30, College graduates 13, Specials 15.

POSITIONS HELD BY THE GRADUATES AND ONE YEAR STUDENTS FINISHING THE LIBRARY SCHOOL PROGRAM IN JUNE, 1910

Elliott, Helen J., assistant in the Library of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
Gammons, Abbie F., assistant in the Library of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Haley, Jean S., assistant in the Library of Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.
James, Susan H., assistant in the Public Library, Brookline, Mass.
Kendall, Alice G., assistant in the Library of Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Kendall, Alice W., assistant in Catalog Dept. Public Library, Newark, N. J.
Ritchie, Ella C., librarian, State Normal School, Bloomsbury, Penn.
Shattuck, Ruth, assistant, Children's Room, Public Library, Watertown, Mass.

In addition a number of temporary positions have been filled during the summer.

MARY E. ROBBINS, *Chairman Library School Faculty.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Beginning next September, only applicants holding a bachelor's degree in arts or sciences will be admitted to the Library School. Applicants, heretofore, having credit for three years of college work have been admitted. It may interest the friends of the school to know that during the 17 years of its existence 461 students have matriculated, 400 have completed two years' work, and 199 have received the bachelor's degree of Library Science. About 270 are now engaged in library work in various parts of the country. During the past summer information was received from 272 graduates and former students. Of this number 34 were married, 10 were engaged in non-library work, and 36 were not engaged in any work. The average annual salary of those now in library work and who sent the information is \$976; of these the average salary of 10 men was \$1583.

The annual meeting of the Library School Alumni Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, on July 4, 1910, in conjunction with the annual conference of the American Library Association. The attendance was large, 52 former students having registered, six being from the decennial class of 1900. The report of the president, F. K. W. Drury, '05, had already been sent to the alumni as a circular letter. In this was emphasized the alumni lectureship, given during the year by Miss Margaret Mann, '96; the new quarters of the school; the revised curriculum, and the raised entrance requirements. Several resolutions looking toward the betterment of the school were introduced and referred to the new executive board for consideration and transmission. A telegram of greeting to Miss Katharine L. Sharp, director of the school during its first 14 years, was authorized. Officers for the year 1910-11 were elected as follows: president, Blanche Seeley, librarian, Pillsbury Branch, Minneapolis Public Library; 1st vice-president, Minnie E. Sears, catalog assistant, Minneapolis Public Library; 2d vice-president, John S. Cleavinger, librarian, Jackson, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, Clara L. Gridley, binding librarian, University of Illinois Library, Urbana. After the annual dinner toasts were given by representatives of the classes of '05, '00, '05 and '10. Mr. Windsor, the new director, was present and gave an informal talk on the new curriculum, the distribution of the alumni throughout the United States, and other items. Illinois songs were sung, Illinois banners and ribbons were waved, and Illinois loyalty and spirit were manifest on every hand.

On Sept. 21 the school began the 18th year of its work with an attendance of 15 seniors and 25 juniors. The faculty remains the same as last year, but the courses have been rearranged. The list of students follows:

Seniors

Reba Davis, University of Minnesota.
Mary Emma Goff, University of Illinois, A.B., 1902.
Grace Emma Herrick, Carleton College, B.A., 1895.
Almeda May Holman, State University of Iowa.
Martha Gertrude Jameson, University of Illinois.
Aurella Knapp, Illinois Wesleyan University, A.B., 1909.
Mary Ella Marks, University of Chicago, Ph.B., 1910.
Maud Osborne, Northwestern University, A.B., 1906.
Carrie Cade Patton, Northwestern University, A.B., 1909.
Clara Agnes Ricketts, University of Illinois, A.B., 1908.
Marcus Skarstedt, Augustana College, A.B., 1910.
Jessie Louise Arms, Lawrence College, B.S., 1904.

Mrs. Bertha Salsich Baird, University of Illinois.
Margaret Lucy Kingsbury, Mount Holyoke, B.A., 1907.

Juniors

Lulu May Bice, State Normal School of Kansas.
Augusta Eleanor Bond, University of Illinois.
Clara Mabel Brooks, University of Illinois.
Flora Margaret Case, University of Illinois.
Elizabeth Henrietta Cass, University of Illinois.
Edna Rose Darrow, State University of Nebraska.
Elizabeth H. Davis, Illinois Woman's College, A.B., 1909.
Mary Edson De Vol, Indiana University, and University of Texas.
Winifred Fehrenkamp, University of Wisconsin.
Emma Felsenhal, University of Chicago, Ph.B., 1910.
Lillian Melissa Guinn, Cornell College, Ph.B., 1909.
Esther Cecelia Johnson, University of Minnesota, B.A., 1910.
Edna Lewis, University of Illinois.
Frances Willard Mathis, University of Illinois.
Maud Moon, University of Illinois.
Catherine Louise Nichol, University of Illinois.
Opha Pletcher, University of Illinois.
Honor Louise Plummer, University of Colorado, A.B., 1907.
Betty Huston Pritchett, Pritchett College, A.B., 1903.
Myrtle Anna Renz, University of Illinois.
Emily Robison, Temple University, A.B., 1909.
Bertha Lee Sharp, University of Illinois.
Anna Margaret Smith, University of Minnesota, B.A., 1908.
Mary Torrence, Hanover College, A.B., 1900.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Alice L. Blair, B.L.S. 1910, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Missouri Normal School, Warrensburg.
Miss Elizabeth Bryan, B.L.S. 1910, is loan assistant in the University of Illinois Library.
Miss Bertha M. Schneider, B.L.S. 1910, has been appointed reference librarian in the State Library at Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Margaret M. Herdman, 1909-10, is assistant librarian in the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Ill.
Miss Etna Phillips, 1909-10, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Southern Illinois State Normal School at Carbondale, Ill.
Miss Mary Helen Clark, 1901-02, is junior reviser in the University of Illinois Library School.
Miss Alice B. Coy, B.L.S. 1904, spoke to the school, Sept. 26, on her work in the catalog and reference departments of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Miss Margaret C. Wood, B.L.S. 1910, filled a temporary position at the loan desk in the University of Illinois during the summer.

Miss Marie A. Hammond, 1901-10, has accepted a position as catalog assistant in the Miami University Library at Oxford, Ohio.

Miss Annell Fraser, B.L.S. 1908, is in charge of the library of the People's Gas, Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Aurella Knapp, 1911, has been made an assistant in the University of Illinois Library.

Miss Alice L. Wing, B.L.S. 1904, is now head cataloger in the Ohio State University, Columbus.

Miss Agnes B. Cooper, 1909-10, is head cataloger in the Miami University Library, Oxford, Ohio.

Miss Fleda D. Straight, B.L.S. 1908, was married in June to Mr. Clyde H. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Myers are living in Ithaca, N. Y.

Miss Valeria Fetterman, B.L.S. 1907, was married in June to Mr. Albert Barnes Smith, of Pittsburg.

Mr. O. A. Norman, 1909-10, is an assistant in the John Crerar Library.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Edith Eastman, '07, who has been librarian of the Glenville Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has resigned her position to become the assistant librarian of the Wesleyan University Library at Middletown, Conn.

Miss Effie M. Marshall, '08, has resigned her position of assistant in the Cleveland Public Library and was married on Aug. 4 to Mr. Fred Menke, of Cleveland.

Miss Zana Kate Miller, '05, who for the past two years because of ill health has not been in regular work is much better and has resumed work with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission at Madison.

Miss Mildred Parsons, '07, will spend the winter with friends in Los Angeles, California.

Miss Elsie McPherson, '09, because of illness in the family has resigned her position of assistant in the Cleveland Public Library and returned to her home in Irving Park, Ill.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fifth year of the Wisconsin Library School opened Sept. 28, with an enrollment of 24 in the class of 1911. The registration is as follows:

Bertha Ruth Bergold, Springfield, Ill., six years assistant Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Gertrude Cobb, Janesville, Wis.

Bessie Hoard Dexter, Madison, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

- Mary Edith Dow, Midland, Mich., Chautauqua Summer School for Library Training, 1901; eight years librarian Midland Free Reading Room.
- Florence Elizabeth Dunton, Belfast, Maine, B.A. Mt. Holyoke College; 10 months assistant Belfast Public Library.
- Vera Eastland, Richard Center, Wis., two years University of Wisconsin; Summer School of the Wisconsin Library Commission, 1904; five years librarian Richland Center Public Library.
- Pauline Josephine Fihe, Richmond, Ind., two years Earlham College; two years assistant Earlham College Library.
- Doris Greene, Ordway, Colorado.
- Margaret Greene, Minot, N. D., B.A. University of Wisconsin; six months apprentice Minot Public Library.
- Josephine Mary Haley, Helena, Mont., six years assistant Helena Public Library.
- Dorothy Kautz, Madison, Wis., one year Vassar College; three months apprentice Decatur, Ill., Public Library; six months assistant Legislative Reference Library, Madison.
- Anna Agnes Kosek, Racine, Wis., four years librarian Racine High School Library.
- Sarah Virginia Lewis, Dubuque, Iowa, Short Course of the Wisconsin Library School, 1909; six months assistant Dubuque Public Library.
- Della McGregor, St. Paul, Minn., senior in the University of Wisconsin.
- Mary Anne Martin, Madison, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.
- Lucy Louise Morgan, Durand, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin; one year assistant Durand Public Library.
- Harriet Gilrye Muir, Lincoln, Neb., two years University of Nebraska; one year librarian Nebraska University Agricultural College; three years assistant and four years reference librarian Lincoln Public Library; one year assistant Nebraska Library Commission.
- Beulah Mumm, Wausau, Wis., one year Carroll College; two years librarian Wausau High School Library.
- Anne Pleasants, Menasha, Wis., one year University of Wisconsin; nine months assistant Menasha Public Library.
- Martha Elizabeth Pond, Antigo, Wis., one year Lawrence College; one and one-half years assistant Antigo Public Library.
- Ella Mabel Smith, Oconto, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin; six months apprentice Oconto Public Library.
- Zela Smith, Superior, Wis., one and one-half years Lawrence College.
- Lois Amelia Spencer, Falls City, Neb., one year University of Nebraska; Minnesota Summer School for Library Training, 1907; three years and a half librarian Lydia Bruun Woods Memorial Library, Falls City, Neb.
- Althea H. Warren, Chicago, Ill., Ph.B., University of Chicago.

A summary of the registration shows 12 from Wisconsin, two each from Illinois and Nebraska, and one each from Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. Fourteen members of the class come with actual library experience from paid positions, one has had six months' apprentice experience, and five have had the month of experience required for entrance to the school. Three of the class are college graduates, nine have had from one to three years of college training, and five are seniors in the University of Wisconsin. These are taking the joint Library School and University course that was arranged two years ago between the Library School and the University. Competitive entrance examinations are required of all students entering the school, either for its regular course of one year, or the joint course with the University, which covers the junior and senior years.

Five University juniors are registered in the Library School to graduate in 1912. They are:

Lilian Elizabeth Cook, Park Falls, Wis.
 Alice M. Farquhar, Chicago, Ill.
 Dorothy Flower, Madison, Wis.
 Marian Edith Potts, Appleton, Wis.
 Gertrude Richardson, St. Paul, Minn.

The total number of students in the school for the year numbers 29.

LIBRARY SCHOOL NOTES

Miss Ethel E. McCollough, New York Library School, 1904, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library at Superior, Wis., and has joined the staff of the Library School. She will teach the Book Selection and related courses, and Library Administration in the school, and assist in the field work of the Commission.

Miss Helen Turvill, Wisconsin Library School, 1908, who has been on the staff of the Library School since her graduation, with the added experience also of field work for the Commission, has been appointed instructor in cataloging and related courses.

Miss Jeannette M. Drake resigned her position in the Library School on her return from Europe in September, to become librarian of the Public Library in Sioux City, Iowa. She will be greatly missed as an instructor in the school, and among the libraries of the state, for a large share of her time was spent in field work; she was a vital force in all of her work.

POSITIONS OF GRADUATES

Since the report in July, members of the class of 1910 have received positions as follows:

Claire R. Bonnell, assistant, Public Library, Portland, Oregon.

Lilly M. E. Borresen, librarian, Public Library, Two Harbors, Minn.

Myrtle M. Cole, assistant, Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas.

Lotta L. Fleek, librarian, Public Library, Pendleton, Oregon.

Grace M. Rogers, librarian, Public Library, Maywood, Ill.

Louise Randall and Mae Stearns, who accepted temporary positions in the cataloging departments of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library and the Newberry Library of Chicago, have received permanent appointments in these respective positions.

Amy Bosson and Marjorie Strong have been appointed to the Legislative Reference department of the Commission.

There have been various changes of positions among the graduates of other years during the summer. Several have married and others have accepted more advanced positions.

Emilida Baeusch, 1908, librarian, Public Library, Antigo, Wis., was married in June to Mr. Robert P. Brown.

Lena V. Brownell, 1909, assistant in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, was on July 1 promoted to the position of cataloger.

Winnie Bucklin, 1910, who organized the Public Library of Devil's Lake, N. Dak., has been appointed acting librarian at Minot, N. Dak.

Lola M. B. Green, 1907, resigned as assistant in the office of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, to accept a position with the Indexers, New York City.

Stella E. Hanson, 1909, resigned as librarian at Two Harbors, Minn., to accept a position in the library at Mankato, Minn.

Helen Harwood, 1908, librarian at Minot, N. Dak., was married in September to Mr. Sherman Yates, Tipton, Iowa.

Esther Johnston, 1908, resigned as librarian at Marshfield, Wis., to accept the librarianship of the Public Library at Lake Forest, Ill.

Eugenia J. Marshall, 1909, accepted a call to one of the branch libraries in St. Louis, resigning her position in the Normal School library of Carbondale, Ill.

Margaret B. Reynolds, 1907, has been appointed an assistant in the Wisconsin Historical Library.

Julia A. Robinson, 1909, for a year acting secretary of the North Dakota Library Commission, has been appointed acting secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, and will carry forward the organization of the new commission and its work in the state for a year or more.

Mary E. Watkins, 1909, librarian of the Public Library at Wausau, Wis., resigned in July, to join the staff of the Legislative Reference Library in Madison.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

Library Assistant, August-September, contains "The library in Utopia" (conclusion), by H. W. Checketts; "Is the printed catalogue desirable for open access libraries," by W. C. Berwick Sayers; and proceedings of the Library Assistants' Association at Stratford-on-Avon.

Library World, September, contains "Advertising a library," by James D. Stewart; "American newspapers in the British Museum," by R. A. Peddie; "An early chapter in the history of book annotation," by Douglas James.

Cardiff Libraries' Review, August-September, contains "The social problem novels of Mrs. Gaskell"; "A living poet and the Celtic revival," "Some books worth reading: II, Bacon's *New Atlantis*."

Iowa Library Quarterly, April-June, contains "A teacher's use of the public library," by Miss Mary E. Berry; reports of the spring meetings in the six districts of the Iowa Library Association; "An interesting department of library work," by Mrs. A. H. Mann; "Library work with children," by H. E. Legler, extracts from his paper "The Chicago Public Library and co-operation with the schools," published in the *Educational Bi-monthly*.

North Carolina Library Bulletin, September-December, contains a sketch of the Greensboro Public Library; and brief articles on books for the farmer, and on Library of Congress cards.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, July-August, contains "What makes a novel immoral," by Corinne Bacon, reprinted from *New York Libraries*; brief reviews of "Margarita's soul," by Miss Van Valkenburgh; and of Mrs. Boshers' "Mary Cary," by Lutie E. Stearns; a report of the Mackinac meeting completes the number.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. A new collection of works on Sunday-school methods, the largest in the United States, has been placed on the open shelves of the library.

East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L. (7th rpt. — year 1909.) Added 3672; total 20,414. Issued, home use 169,608 (increase of 17,274 over 1908). New registration 2106; active membership 11,008. Receipts \$18,811.82; expenses \$16,295.31 (salaries (main lib.) \$4786.77, (branch) \$228.23, light \$606.44, books (main lib.) \$2540.72, (branch) \$1136.73, furniture and fixtures (main lib.) \$40.30, (branch) \$902.41).

The library reports an interesting development of the reserve system. "The book is

reserved 36 hours according to the usual system of reserving books, but because there is no charge for the notice and because every member of the staff aims never to report a non-fiction book out without at the same time offering to reserve it free of charge, these reserve requests are left very freely. The number of reserves left for a book throws light on the number of copies the library should supply, so this reserve list is closely watched and orders made out from it each month. This should keep the library accurately stocked with a sufficient supply of copies of books already possessed." Also a case of blank forms for books wanted and not found available is placed near the delivery desk.

This case brings in requests for certainly 100 books a month and very few of them fiction. "To make these requests effective it was necessary to arrange to have books sent on approval; that is, with the privilege of returning them if not needed after examination. This was successfully accomplished through our agent, who knows the use made of these books. Of course if a book is damaged the library pays for it without demur. However, if decision were made only by aid of the book-reviews, many more books would have been purchased outright, which are returned after examination. We are therefore convinced that this system is economical. Also, by this plan special students may leave a request for a new book desired, may have as free use of it as if the library owned it, yet it costs the library nothing but correspondence. This plan places most of the new non-fiction books within reach of the citizens of East Orange."

The system of inter-library loans has been used in East Orange with great effect. The Library of Congress, the libraries of the Princeton and Columbia Universities, the New Jersey State Library, and the valuable art collection in folios of the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., are thus at the command of the East Orange people. The generous borrowing customs of the library permit much freedom in the use of the East Orange Library which has for some years held a high place, because of its progressiveness, under the able administration of Miss Frances Rathbone. This report is Miss Rathbone's last as librarian of East Orange, as she resigned her position in the spring of 1910 to marry the Rev. Reginald Heber Coe, of Belmont, Mass.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (47th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 2925 by purchase, 560 by gift, 44 pm. (net increase 2775); total 83,670. Issued, home use 230,483. New registration 1908. Receipts \$21,191.90; expenses \$21,191.90 (salaries \$7597.79, binding \$113.12, supplies \$337.14).

Comparison of circulation statistics with the preceding year shows a falling off in

fiction, literature, science, poetry and drama and a gain in history, biography, travel, sociology, religion and philosophy. In the children's room there has been an increase of 2092 volumes in the home circulation. From the department for the blind 551 books have been delivered for home use.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (32d rpt.—year 1909.) Added 2908; total 58,070. Issued, home use 177,504. Total number of cards in use 17,649. Receipts \$37,355.25; expenses \$37,355.25 (books \$3896.95, salaries \$7721.48).

The report of the library is presented by Mr. D. P. Corey, president of the board of trustees, and is of peculiar interest as being the last report from his pen. Mr. Corey died May 6, 1910. His loss, after his many years of devoted service, will long be felt by the library.

The year's record for 1909 shows a slight decrease in circulation. The amount spent for books was somewhat less than usual but attention was given to the maintenance of a high standard in book purchasing.

Marinette, Wis. Stephenson P. L. (32d rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 810; total 11,248. Issued, home use 43,580. No. of new borrowers 509 (284 juv.); total 3738. Receipts \$4342.64; expenses \$4257.31 (salaries \$1636.59, printing \$25, books \$819.42, binding \$217.50).

German and Scandinavian travelling libraries are rented from the State Library Commission. In a short time it is expected to rent a travelling library of Yiddish books. The Marinette County travelling libraries continue to have their headquarters in the Stephenson Library with its librarian as supervisor. This is an interesting and profitable work. Thirty libraries were sent out during the past year.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. (25th annual rpt.) Added 1862 (net increase); total 65,996. Issued 60,585. Cards issued 1120; total 5306; total no. readers 114,541.

During the summer a carload of books and periodicals was sent to the Craig Colony at Sonyea.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 24,865; total 75,667. Issued, home use 608,966 (an increase of nearly 31 per cent. over 1908). Total no. cardholders 31,689. Receipts \$119,643.95; expenses \$88,789.75 (books \$22,783.06, periodicals \$1763.07, binding \$3262.58, printing \$1496, salaries \$34,935.90).

With the amount expended much has been accomplished by the library: A lot for Branch no. 5 was purchased and partial payments made upon the building. The main library, five branches (one for eight months only), and eight deposit stations (two for 10 months only) have been maintained. The work has been accomplished with a staff

averaging the full time of 42 people, exclusive of deposit station keepers and janitorial service. The need for a new library building is strongly urged in the report.

Talladega (Ala.) P. L. (1st rpt.—ending Dec. 31, 09.) Issued for home use 14,659 (adult 9895). Total attendance 20,720; membership 973. Expenses \$1808.44 (salaries \$960, books \$507.87, printing and stationery \$35.26).

This report is of particular interest as being the second of the first year's work of the library. It is really a combination of the reports of Miss Woodward, who acted as librarian until June 1, and Miss Edwards, who substituted until August 1, and of Miss Virden, who was then appointed permanent librarian. The library owes much to the work of Miss Wrigley, who organized its work.

"The great handicap of the average small library, especially in the South, is lack of funds to supply the demand for books. Talladega Library has not this drawback to retard its development. For, having at its disposal so liberal a sum as a book fund as is given yearly by our patroness, Mrs. L. A. Jemison, we are able to keep well up with the demand and, by adding yearly to our collection, we are building a great monument for good in our community.

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The chief need of the library is an adequate system of branches. The present system of delivery stations is unable to meet the needs of the public. Five branches would probably be sufficient. Inadequate quarters is another serious drawback to the work of the library. Lack of proper shelf room in the circulation department necessitates the shelving of books in basements and garrets. If a wholly new central building is out of the question, the erection of a new building for the circulating and children's departments, uniform in style with the edifice of 1891 and fronting on Pearl street, would

reserved 36 hours according to the usual system of reserving books, but because there is no charge for the notice and because every member of the staff aims never to report a non-fiction book out without at the same time offering to reserve it free of charge, these reserve requests are left very freely. The number of reserves left for a book throws light on the number of copies the library should supply, so this reserve list is closely watched and orders made out from it each month. This should keep the library accurately stocked with a sufficient supply of copies of books already possessed." Also a case of blank forms for books wanted and not found available is placed near the delivery desk.

This case brings in requests for certainly 100 books a month and very few of them fiction. "To make these requests effective it was necessary to arrange to have books sent on approval; that is, with the privilege of returning them if not needed after examination. This was successfully accomplished through our agent, who knows the use made of these books. Of course if a book is damaged the library pays for it without demur. However, if decision were made only by aid of the book-reviews, many more books would have been purchased outright, which are returned after examination. We are therefore convinced that this system is economical. Also, by this plan special students may leave a request for a new book desired, may have as free use of it as if the library owned it, yet it costs the library nothing but correspondence. This plan places most of the new non-fiction books within reach of the citizens of East Orange."

The system of inter-library loans has been used in East Orange with great effect. The Library of Congress, the libraries of the Princeton and Columbia Universities, the New Jersey State Library, and the valuable art collection in folios of the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., are thus at the command of the East Orange people. The generous borrowing customs of the library permit much freedom in the use of the East Orange Library which has for some years held a high place, because of its progressiveness, under the able administration of Miss Frances Rathbone. This report is Miss Rathbone's last as librarian of East Orange, as she resigned her position in the spring of 1910 to marry the Rev. Reginald Heber Coe, of Belmont, Mass.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (47th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 2925 by purchase, 560 by gift, 44 pm. (net increase 2775); total 83,670. Issued, home use 230,483. New registration 1908. Receipts \$21,191.90; expenses \$21,191.90 (salaries \$7507.79, binding \$113.12, supplies \$337.14).

Comparison of circulation statistics with the preceding year shows a falling off in

fiction, literature, science, poetry and drama and a gain in history, biography, travel, sociology, religion and philosophy. In the children's room there has been an increase of 2092 volumes in the home circulation. From the department for the blind 551 books have been delivered for home use.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (32d rpt.—year 1909.) Added 2908; total 58,070. Issued, home use 177,504. Total number of cards in use 17,649. Receipts \$37,355.25; expenses \$37,355.25 (books \$3896.95, salaries \$7721.48).

The report of the library is presented by Mr. D. P. Corey, president of the board of trustees, and is of peculiar interest as being the last report from his pen. Mr. Corey died May 6, 1910. His loss, after his many years of devoted service, will long be felt by the library.

The year's record for 1909 shows a slight decrease in circulation. The amount spent for books was somewhat less than usual but attention was given to the maintenance of a high standard in book purchasing.

Marinette, Wis. Stephenson P. L. (32d rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 810; total 11,248. Issued, home use 43,580. No. of new borrowers 509 (284 juv.); total 3738. Receipts \$4342.64; expenses \$4257.31 (salaries \$1636.59, printing \$25, books \$819.42, binding \$217.50).

German and Scandinavian travelling libraries are rented from the State Library Commission. In a short time it is expected to rent a travelling library of Yiddish books. The Marinette County travelling libraries continue to have their headquarters in the Stephenson Library with its librarian as supervisor. This is an interesting and profitable work. Thirty libraries were sent out during the past year.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. (25th annual rpt.) Added 1862 (net increase); total 65,996. Issued 60,585. Cards issued 1120; total 5306; total no. readers 114,541.

During the summer a carload of books and periodicals was sent to the Craig Colony at Sonyea.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 24,865; total 75,667. Issued, home use 608,966 (an increase of nearly 31 per cent. over 1908). Total no. cardholders 31,689. Receipts \$119,643.95; expenses \$88,789.75 (books \$22,783.06, periodicals \$1763.07, binding \$3262.58, printing \$1496, salaries \$34,935.00).

With the amount expended much has been accomplished by the library: A lot for Branch no. 5 was purchased and partial payments made upon the building. The main library, five branches (one for eight months only), and eight deposit stations (two for 10 months only) have been maintained. The work has been accomplished with a staff

averaging the full time of 42 people, exclusive of deposit station keepers and janitorial service. The need for a new library building is strongly urged in the report.

Talladega (Ala.) P. L. (1st rpt.—ending Dec. 31, '09.) Issued for home use 14,659 (adult 9895). Total attendance 20,729; membership 973. Expenses \$1808.44 (salaries \$960, books \$507.87, printing and stationery \$35.26).

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supply the demands of the library for many years to come.

The library has now nine delivery stations which have circulated during the year 20,446 volumes, a gain of four per cent. The only station maintained at a distinct loss was that at South Worcester. It is recommended that this be abolished and a reading room be tried in its place. In matters of renewing, reserving, and receiving recommendations for new books, the library practices a liberal policy. It is planned to assign separate quarters for books on industrial and mechanical arts.

In the reference room tungsten lights have been installed. Increased freedom is granted in the home of books from this department. The record of Sunday use of the reference library and magazine room shows an increase in attendance of 2813, or 14 per cent.

In the Children's department there has been an increase in circulation of four per cent.

FOREIGN

Budapest. Municipal L. Publication no. 6 of the Municipal Library of Budapest consists of a memoir on the construction of a municipal public library in Budapest. It is signed by Dr. Irvin Szabo, contains numerous bibliographical references to public libraries in this country and in Europe, statistical tables about Budapest, and is illustrated with cuts of American public libraries.

The current issue of the *Bulletin* of the same library contains, besides the usual list of recent accessions, an account of the Public Library of Dresden-Plauen.

Japan. The Aichiken Commercial Museum of Monzencho, Nakaku, Japan, contains a commercial library to which it is purposed to supply papers and periodicals from all parts of the world.

Liverpool (Eng.) P. L., Museums and Art Galleries. (57th rpt.—year 1909.) Added, lending lib. and branches 3054; total 153,779. Issued, lending libs. and reading rooms 2,367,753. New cards issued 25,766; total number of cards in use 45,814. Newspaper readers 1,106,183.

The total issue of books for home reading from the lending libraries shows a decrease of 3631 volumes. There has been a large increase however in the issue of juvenile books. There is a steady demand for the issue of literature in foreign languages and music.

New South Wales P. L., Sydney. (39th rpt.—1909.) Added 7538; total 218,473. Average monthly attendance 15,927; reference room attendance 191,125 (an increase of 9.95 % over previous year.) Receipts £12,503 10s. 7d.; expenses £11,410 15s. 10d.

The library sent 278 boxes containing 13,207 volumes to 127 country centres; 42

boxes containing 1380 volumes to 16 different lighthouses along the coast of this state; 126 boxes containing 3635 volumes to 62 branches of the Public School Teachers' Association; also 10 packets of 42 volumes for special study.

Victoria P. L., Museums and National Gallery, Melbourne. (Rpt. for 1909.) Added, ref. lib. 7869 v., 1855 pm.; total 188,622. Added, lending library 1590; total 26,825. Active borrowers of lending library 9692, showing an increase for the present year. Number of volumes borrowed 177,996.

There is an increase in the percentage of readers for all classes of books except religion and fiction, which shows a decrease of nearly four per cent. The largest increase is in the demand for history, which includes travel and biography.

From the travelling libraries loans were made of 9617 volumes with a special loan to the educational department of the Summer School, Portsea, of 277 volumes. This shows an increase of 336 volumes over the previous year.

On October 26 the memorial stone of the new reading rooms was laid, a ceremony performed by His Excellency Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, with a representative number of citizens present. The rooms will hold at least 1,000,000 volumes, and 500 persons can be accommodated comfortably in the reading room at once.

The total number of volumes in the different branches of the library are 255,123, and in the lending branch there is an increase of over 400 names on the list of active borrowers.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOK STACK. (Described and illustrated in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, Sept. 13, 1910. 158:254. Il.)

The stack and the shelf which goes with it are of metal.

CHILDREN'S WORK. Farr, Harry. Library work with children. Cardiff, 1910. 12 p. D. Printed also in this issue of L. J.

FICTION. Hutchinson, Woods. Fiction as a diet: or, feeding the imagination. (*In Good Housekeeping*, August, 1910. 51:193-196.)

This article by the well-known writer on medical subjects is a very strong statement of the value of fiction from the point of view of health and happiness in life. The following paragraphs will give some idea of Dr. Hutchinson's point of view:

"The most restful thing for a tired brain and overwrought nervous system is a brisk enjoyable walk, or a keen, eager game in the open air, followed by a hundred pages or

so of a good novel. You will sleep better, go back to your work next day fresher and better rested, than you would be if you had endeavored to crowd your brain with additional information or instruction for practical use in your life work.

"If you are tired a good novel will rest you; if you are worried it will make you forget your worries and yourself; if you are sick it is one of your best medicines. The man or woman who, in the sunset afterglow of life, can enjoy a good story, has found the secret of perpetual youth."

THE READING PUBLIC. By an ex-librarian.

The title of an article in the July, 1910 (pages 72-80) number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

The writer deals with the reading public as related to the subscription libraries in England and the booktrade in general. Many of his remarks will be of interest to librarians of public libraries, for much that he says about subscription libraries will doubtless apply to our own public libraries, one of them being that both librarians and booksellers do not properly display their good books. The central thought of the whole article is that a good part of the reading public is a stupid sort of public which can be easily led or directed, and that it is the business of the librarian to direct it. It is all summed up in the following:

"Do your censorship in the only way which has a chance of being effective by offering the good rather than by prohibiting the bad."

Gifts and Bequests

Litchfield, Ct. By the will of Mrs. Charlotte D. Ferry the sum of \$5000 has been left to the Wolcott and Litchfield Circulating Library.

South Orange (N. J.) F. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Flora L. Dotger the library receives a sum of \$10,000.

Librarians

ARNETT, Mr. Lonna D., N. Y. State Library School, '08-'09, has resigned his position with the U. S. Bureau of Education to become librarian of the West Virginia University Library, Morgantown.

AVERY, Miss Jessie R., N. Y. State Library School, 1900-'01, has resigned her position in the Cleveland Public Library to become librarian of the Patterson (N. Y.) Public Library.

BURTON, Ernest De Witt, D.D., has succeeded Mrs. Dixon as librarian of the University of Chicago. Dr. Burton was born

in Granville, O., in 1856. He graduated from Rochester Theological Seminary in 1882; studied at the University of Leipzig and at the University of Berlin; taught in various universities and has been professor and head of the department of New Testament literature and interpretation in the University of Chicago for 18 years. He is the author of numerous works on Biblical and theological subjects as well as several studies in oriental languages. He has edited the *American Journal of Theology* since 1897, and has done other valuable editorial work.

BUTLER, Wentworth Sanborn, died in Roosevelt Hospital of pneumonia, Sept. 24, after a brief illness. He was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 30, 1826, son of the Hon. Josiah Butler (a member of Congress for six years, also Judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire) and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1848. After a year of special study at Harvard College, he took the theological course at Union Seminary in New York City for three years. Having tried teaching previously and not finding that profession congenial, he also decided, after his theological course, not to take orders in the church. A brief apprenticeship as assistant under John MacMullen at the New York Society Library caused him to decide that the librarian's profession was best adapted to his tastes and on Mr. MacMullen's resignation he was appointed librarian in 1857, which office he held till 1895, when he was made Librarian Emeritus. Born one year later than Ainsworth Rand Spofford whose native state was also New Hampshire, he lived to be one year older and his length of service as a librarian was nearly a decade longer. Their appearance was somewhat similar, tall, lank and scholarly, and both had the popular reputation of being a walking encyclopedia and better than any catalog.

Mr. Butler's speciality was Church history, ritual and polity. Clergy and laity equally availed themselves of his knowledge of these subjects. Being a bachelor the library was his whole existence, to paraphrase Byron.

Wherever he was the institution filled his mind and was to him the most absorbing topic of conversation. In his last three years with his health broken, by a series of surgical operations, nevertheless he was not contented unless he was at the library doing some small task which years of habit made necessary to his happiness. He died within twenty hours of the time that James Lyman Whitney passed away, and should hold place with him as one of the "old guard." Until within three days of the end and in his 85th year, he was at the post of duty, which was his pleasure. "Age is a matter of feeling, not of years."

ENO, Miss Sara W., N. Y. State Library School, '08-'09, has resigned her position as cataloger at the University of Pennsylvania

Library to become librarian of the John B. Stetson University Library, De Land, Fla.

JOECKEL, Carleton B., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '10, has been appointed assistant to the librarian of the St. Louis Public Library.

MCCOLLOUGH, Miss Ethel F., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '04, has resigned her position as librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library to accept a position with the Wisconsin Library Commission. Part of Miss McCollough's time will be devoted to teaching in the Wisconsin Library School and part to field work throughout the State.

RAWSON, Miss Fannie Castleman, who was recently appointed as secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, has arranged to do special work at the New York State Library School and to make a study of commission work and methods in several of the leading states. Miss Rawson has for the past eight years been in charge of the travelling libraries of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs. These libraries included about 6000 volumes and did valuable work. Miss Rawson is a native Kentuckian and has thorough knowledge of the travelling library needs of the state. Her personal qualifications added to her practical experience made the choice of her appointment practically unanimous. During the period that she is obtaining technical training, Miss Julia A. Robinson, last year connected with the Library Commission of North Dakota, will serve as acting secretary of the Kentucky Commission.

REED, Miss Lois A., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '04, has resigned her position in the order department of the University of Illinois Library to become assistant librarian at the University of Rochester.

ROSS, Miss Georgette, N. Y. State Library School, '06-'07, has resigned her position as librarian of the McKinley Manual Training High School, Washington, D. C., to take charge of the work with schools in connection with the District of Columbia Public Library.

SIMONTON, Miss Susan, Carnegie Library of Atlanta Training School class, 1907, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Barnesville, Georgia.

WATERMAN, Miss Lucy D., graduate N. Y. State Library School, 1897, was appointed in August as acting librarian of the Public Library of Kingston, N. Y., for a period of three months.

WHITTIER, Miss Florence G., N. Y. State Library School, '02, has resigned her position with the A. L. A. Publishing Board to become assistant librarian of the University of Missouri Library.

WHITNEY, James Lyman, who only a year ago celebrated the completion of 40 years of service in the Boston Public Library, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 25, after a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Whitney was nearly 75 years of age and his long years of active professional life as well as his unusual social gifts and genial personality, won for him a large circle of friends and well-wishers.

To write impersonally of the career of one beloved by so many, known and admired so widely, would seem almost an impertinence. But the main facts of his life are stated here, and for further knowledge of his work and character reference should be made to the "Reminiscences of an old librarian" written and read by Mr. Whitney by request at the banquet given to him by his library associates in celebration of his 40 years of service. This paper was published in the November, 1909, number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Its graceful style, charm, and humor and the kindly spirit that it breathes throughout must give the truest picture of its subject.

James Lyman Whitney was born in Northampton, Mass., on Nov. 28, 1835. He graduated from Yale in 1856, and was a member of Psi Upsilon and Skull and Bones. In 1865 he received an M.A. from his alma mater. He remained at Yale for a year after his graduation as a Berkeley scholar of the house. Here he got his first taste of library work as librarian of the Brothers in Unity Library. He began his business career in New York in the publishing business. A year later he went to Springfield, in the bookselling business with the firm of Bridgman & Co., which later became Bridgman & Whitney, and in which Mr. Whitney retained an interest long after he ceased to be actively identified with it.

In 1868 he became assistant librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library. The following year he began his long service to the Boston Public Library. As chief of the catalog department he edited the Ticknor "Catalogue of Spanish literature" and many other publications of the library.

When Mr. Herbert Putnam resigned from the librarianship of the Boston Public Library Mr. Whitney was appointed acting librarian and shortly afterwards became librarian. Four years later he came to the conclusion that the office with its ever increasing demands was too arduous. He resigned and the present librarian, Mr. Wadlin, was appointed. From 1903 practically until his death Mr. Whitney held the post in the library as chief of the Department of Statistics and Manuscripts.

Mr. Whitney was a life member of the American Library Association and a member of various historical and literary organizations.

Cataloging and Classification

CHICAGO (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Accessions, July 1-Sept. 1, 1910. (Bulletin, 96.) 27 p. D. price 3 c.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Index to monthly catalogue United States public documents (nos. 175-186), July, 1900-June, 1910. 95 p. O. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1910.

— Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 188, August. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1910. 93 p. D.

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AGRICULTURE. United States. Department of Agriculture Library. Monthly bulletin, June, 1910. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1910. 167 p. O.

ALCOTT, L. M. The Louisa Alcott story book; ed. for schools by Fanny E. Coe; with a biographical sketch of Miss Alcott. Bost., Little, Brown, 1910. c. '77-'10. 19+202 p. front. S. cl., 50 c. net.

Selections from Miss Alcott's books arranged for supplementary reading. Bibliography (2½ p.).

BOOKS AND READING. New York State Education Department. New York State Library. Bibliography 49: a selection from the best books of 1909. 54 p. D. Albany, Univ. of the State of N. Y., 1910.

BUILDING. Sunderland (Eng.) Public Libraries. Catalogue of books on the building trades and architecture in the Sunderland Public Libraries. 1910. 21 p. D. gratis.

DANCING. Gulick, L. H., M.D. The healthful art of dancing; il. from photographs. N. Y., Doubleday, Page, 1910. c. 11+273 p. D. cl., \$1.40 net.

Bibliography (12 p.).

GENEALOGY. ENGLAND. List of works relating to British genealogy and local history, pt. 4. (In New York Public Library Bulletin, September, p. 523-566.)

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Bibliography (7 p.).

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LIFE. Rinaldo, Joel. Rinaldo's polygeneric theory; a treatise on the beginning and end of life. N. Y., Joel Rinaldo, 206 W. 41st St., [1910.] c. 13+123 p. map, diagrs., 12", \$1.50.

Bibliography (6 p.).

MASSACHUSETTS. Hilkey, C. J. Legal development in colonial Massachusetts, 1630-1686. N. Y., Longmans, Green, 1910. c. 148 p. O. (Studies in history, economics and public law.) pap., \$1.25.

Bibliography (3 p.).

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PERIODICALS. University of Missouri. A list of periodicals currently received by the library. 20 p. S. (Bulletin of the University of Missouri, vol. 1, no. 2: Library series.)

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Bibliography (4 p.).

Notes and Queries

STORY-TELLING AND IRISH FOLK-LORE.—Mr. Seumas MacManus has returned from Donegal, Ireland, to continue his work of story-telling and lecturing in this country. His stories are from the picturesque fairy and folk-lore of his own land, and he retells them with peculiar charm. Besides an illustrated lecture on "A merry ramble round Ireland," Mr. MacManus includes in his program readings from his own verse and prose. His permanent address is P. O. Box 1682, New York City. To those interested in the development of story-telling it will be gratifying to note the professional enrollment of distinguished men and women in its calling.

DUPLICATE EDITIONS.—

ELKHART, INDIANA, Sept. 27, 1910.

Editor Library Journal.

Last year Houghton, Mifflin & Co. published "British Isles," by Everett Titsworth Tomlinson, at 60 c. This is precisely the same book as the one just issued under the title, "Young Americans in the British Isles" at \$1.50; except that the later book has a more ornate cover, wider margins, and omits the preface.

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ELLA F. CORWIN, Librarian.

TRIPP AND COLLIER.—

SEPT. 26, 1910.

Editor Library Journal.

DEAR SIR: I write to say that I agree with Mr. George H. Tripp in his contention with P. F. Collier & Son (*see* L. J., Sept., p. 424). I have written to them and have told them so. I hope all librarians who agree with me will also write to them.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER C. GREEN, *Librarian Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa.*

Humors and Blunders

PROGRAM FOR THE DAY*

- A.M.
5.30. Early walk for travelling librarians.
8.00. Breakfast. Subject, "Mural and interior decoration." Symposium.
9.30. Round table. "How can we multiply our children's librarian by two."
10.30. General session. Topic, "The relation of librarians to their families."
NOON. Bowling tournament. "Strikes in libraries."
P.M.
1.00. Lunch. Reunion of those not graduates of any library school.
2.00. Tennis tournament. Subject, "The increase in circulation."
3.00. Launch trip. "Loans to the floating population."
4.00. The best way to make "shelving rock."

* Given at one of the social evenings of the Lake George Conference by the well-known mentor of library itineraries as a charade for the book "The long day."

- 4.30. Coach trip. Mr. Abrams, megaphonist and visual lecturer.
5.30. Putting contest at Brown Hill.
5.45. Afternoon tea, the semi-circus.
6.30. Dinner. Tables reserved for those who never before attended a library meeting.
7.30. Orchestral concert. "The strains of library work."
8.00. General session. "Books I have mended," Miss Rose G. Murray.
9.30. Charades. Book titles.
10.00. Moonlight stroll. Subject, "Library hours too long."
10.30-12. Dancing. "The poetry of motion," Miss Plummer.
12.00. midnight. Grill room. Refreshments in charge of Mr. Half-and-Hafner.

Library Calendar

OCTOBER

Sept. 30-Oct. 1. Keystone State L. Assoc. Delaware Water Gap. Kittatinny House.

Program will cover topics "Advertising the library;" "The library and the foreigner;" "The library and the working man."

Sept. 30-Oct. 1. N. Dakota L. Assoc. 5th annual meeting. Fargo, N. D., and Moorhead, Minn.

Program: The library and the peace movement, by Dr. Max Batt, N. D. Coll.; The library and municipal betterment, Mabel Newhard, Virginia, Minn.; Advertising the library, Winnie Bucklin, Minot, N. D.; The state association of librarians, Chalmers Hadley.

10-13. O. L. A. Columbus, O.
Program includes "The history of wood engraving," by Prof. A. S. Root; "The public library as an art center," by W. D. Campbell; "Relation of the public library to municipal research," by Dr. Rufus E. Miles; "The opportunity of the public library to create public opinion on social and civic questions," by Allen Burns, Pittsburgh Civic Commission; "The public library as an adjunct to manufacturing interests," symposium and questionnaire led by the Educational Committee of the Dayton Chamber of Commerce, by A. D. Wilt; "The public library as an asset to the workingman," by R. H. Jeffrey; "Some thoughts on public trusteeships," by Hon. Judson Harmon, governor of Ohio; "Historical fiction in the college curriculum," by Archer B. Hulbert; "Co-operation between the library and the school," by Prof. H. B. Williams; "Books for children," symposium conducted by Caroline Burnite, Cleveland.

11-13. Iowa L. A. 21st annual meeting. Davenport.

Program: Library work with children, Miss Edna Lyman; The modern novel, Prof. Richard Burton.

13-14. Kansas L. A. Abilene, Kan.

Program: 13. President's address, by Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman; Foreign books in a small library, by Julius Lucht.

14. Cataloging, Miss Mary P. Billingsley; Story hour, by Mrs. Allen Wagenseller; The American Library Association and the work of library commissions, by Chalmers Hadley.

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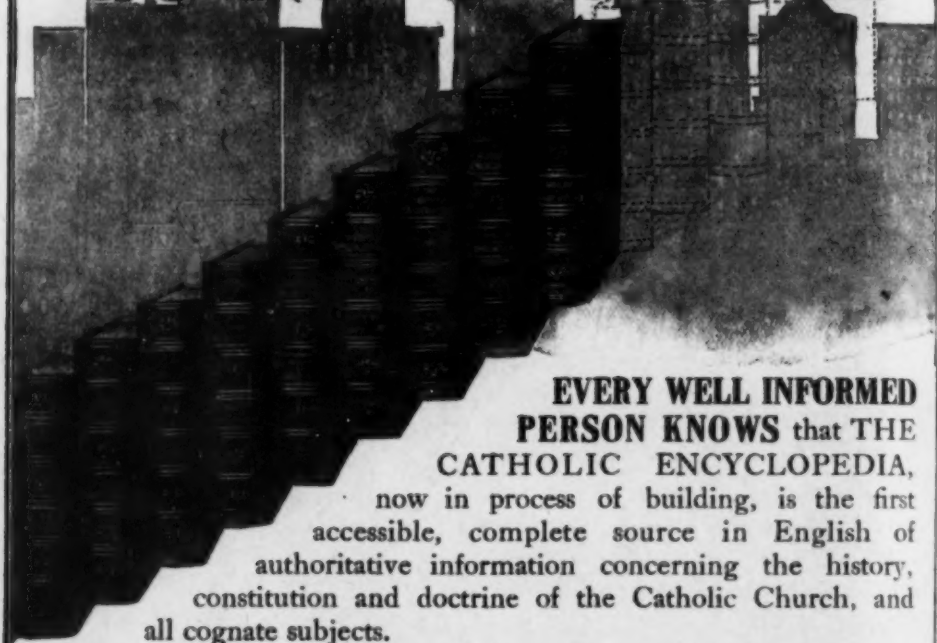
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